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A

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILIES

OF

E U R O P E ;

T H E

STADTHOLDERS of the UNITED STATES ;

A N D T H E

SUCCESSION of the POPES from the Fifteenth  
Century to the present Time :

With the CHARACTERS of each SOVEREIGN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

T A B L E S O F D E S C E N T .

By MARK NOBLE, F.A.S. *K*

*(Rev. M)*

L O N D O N ,

Printed for R. BALDWIN, Pater-noster Row; and  
Sold by PEARSON and ROLLASON, Birmingham.

MDCCLXXXI.

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**MVSEVM  
BRITANNICVM**



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## P R E F A C E.

**T**HIS small volume was compiled for the author's own private use only; but as nothing of the kind (he believes) has been published, he has sent it to the press, with the idea that it might be serviceable to his friends and the public. It is hoped that the candid reader will excuse the errors and omissions which are almost unavoidable in works of this kind.

# ERRATA.

Table of Austria, opposite page 2, line 13, for 14. *Stephen I.* read 14. Francis-Stephen I.---P. 12, for 4. *Charles, b. 1540, died young,* read 4. *Charles, b. 1540, duke of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola. Vide section 9.*---P. 16, l. 21, for *Philippina*, read *Philipina*.---P. 19, l. 4, for 2. *Mary-Magdalen, 1656, d. 1669, b.* read *Mary-Magdalen, b. 1656, d. 1669.*---P. 26, l. 12, for *Cujatan*, read *Cajetan*.---P. 27, lines 7 and 8, and p. 28, lines 10 and 11, for *Stephen I.* read *Francis-Stephen I.* P. 31, the present emperor's daughter, *The.-Eliz.* is dead.---P. 50, lines 4 and 5, for *commerce extended*, read, in her reign commerce has been extended.---P. 77, l. 20, leave out 1715, and.---P. 96, l. 8. for *the Mediterranean and Spain*, read by the *Mediterranean and Spain*.---Same page, l. 12, for *by the English*, read to the *English*.---P. 123, at the end of lines 18 and 19, read *died young*.---P. 129, after l. 20, read *issue of the second marriage*.---P. 137, l. 3, for *Renuncio*, read *Renucio*.---P. 148, in the note, l. 6, leave out *Holstein-Beck*.---P. 155, l. 19, for *upon his father's death*, read, succeeded upon his father's death.---P. 161, last l. but 2, for *mar. 1642*, read *mar. 1762*.---P. 164, l. 5, leave out the word *that*.---P. 166, l. 14, omit the word *be*.---P. 197, the note is wrong placed, it should follow *Sophia-Charlotte*, p. 196.---P. 207, l. 10, for *tennit*, read *tenuit*.---P. 209, l. 10, omit the word *Victor*.---P. 212, l. 10, for *Stephen I.* read *Francis-Stephen I.*---P. 220, l. 13, for *Beglica*, read *Belgica*.---P. 224, l. 13, for *descened*, read *descended*.---P. 233, l. 9, for *learned, politic*, read *learned and politic*.---P. 237, l. 21, for *is* read *are*.---P. 242, l. 5, for *Farrara*, read *Ferrara*.---P. 248, lines 1 and 2, for *the support*, read, for the support.---P. 250, l. 6, for *emperor*, read *emperor's*.

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## GENEALOGICAL HISTORY,

&c. &c.

**E**UROPE forms one large community or commonwealth, parcelled out into the empires of Germany, Russia, and Turkey; the kingdoms of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Prussia, Naples and Sardinia; with the Republic of Holland, at the head of which is the Prince of Orange, and the papacy which formerly took the lead in all political transactions, but that power is now greatly curtailed; however at present their friendship is ardently sought by the catholic princes, and on that account they may be ranked amongst the greater sovereigns, and are indeed acknowledged as such by the roman catholics from the sacredness of the character

ter they bear. Besides the above there are many inconsiderable states, but in general they are either feuditories, or under the protection of one or other of the greater powers.

*The Imperial Family of Germany.*

SECTION I.

The dignity of emperor is elective, and formerly it seldom continued more than two or three descents in the same family; but for several centuries it has regularly been borne by a prince of the House of Austria, except in the late instance of Charles VII. The right of election is vested in the archbishops of Mentz, Treves and Cologne; the kings of Bohemia, Prussia and Great Britain, as electors of Bohemia, Brandenburg and Hanover, and the princes electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and the palatine of the Rhine: The emperors are possessed of more power than revenue, in regard of this honour; however the former is but inconsiderable to what the present emperor enjoys, as king of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, and sovereign

2. Maximilian I. d. 1519.

Philip, king of Castile and Leon, d. 1506.  
Joanna, heiress of Spain, d. 1555.

3. Cha. V. emp. and k. of Spain,  
reigned, 1555, and d. 1558.

4. Ferd. I. emp. and k. of Hungary and Bohemia,  
d. 1564.

5. Maximilian II. d. 1575.

Cha. d. of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola.

6. Rudolph II. d. 1612.

7. Matthias I. d. 1619.

8. Ferdinand II. d. 1637.

9. Ferdinand III. d. 1657.

Ferdinand Francis, k. of Bohemia, Hungary, &c. d. 1654. S. P.

10. Leopold, died, 1705.

11. Joseph I. d. 1711.

12. Charles VI. d. 1740.

Mary-Amelia.  
13. Charles VII. and elector of Bavaria, d. 1745.

Maria-Theresa.  
14. Stephen I. d. 1765.

15. Joseph II. the present emperor.

17. 1. 1900.



vereign of the Austrian Netherlands and Milan, all which the house of Austria have obtained by marriage or conquest: The capitals of these states are Vienna, Plesburg, Prague, Brussels and Milan: The roman catholic is the established religion in all his dominions. The late emperor's paternal inheritance was Lorrain, which he ceded to France after the death of king Stanislaus, in exchange for the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, which he resigned to his second son the archduke Leopold the present sovereign. The imperial titles, as well as arms are tediously numerous, for besides styling himself emperor and king of the Romans, of Hungary and Bohemia, he adds, archduke of Austria, and many other inferior titles. From his dignity of emperor, he affects great superiority over kings, taking the stile of always august, Cæsar, sacred majesty, first prince of the christian world, and rector or temporal chief of the faithful of Germany; giving them only the title of excellency, except when he writes himself to the king of France; his

eldest son, is often elected king of the Romans in his father's life time, and is then treated as a sovereign prince ; when this happens, he succeeds to the empire without the formality of an election. The other princes and princesses are stiled royal highness, and archdukes and archduchess's of Austria. The emperor, as archduke of Austria, enjoys peculiar and great privileges, conferred upon that title by the emperor Rudolph, who erected it into an archduchy, in favour of his son Albert afterwards emperor : the imperial motto is, *Pax et salus Europæ*.

## SECTION II.

The princes of the house of Austria are descended from the counts of Habsburg, before which time their ancestors are lost in obscurity. After they had obtained the imperial diadem, they so allied themselves by marriages and other fortunate circumstances, that they soon rendered the empire almost hereditary, and at length attained to such power, that Charles V. at once possessed the empire,  
Spain,

Spain, Navarre, Naples, Austria, the duchy of Burgundy, and several other territories of consequence in Germany and Italy, with a dominion of 3000 miles in America, a more extensive sovereignty than any other monarch ever could boast; at the same time his brother was king of Hungary and Bohemia: after Charles's abdication the elder branch took Spain, Navarre, Naples, Burgundy, Milan, and the American dominions to which Philip II. his son added Portugal and its dependencies, together with the marriage crown of England and Ireland.

The imperial, or second branch, of which the archduke Ferdinand, brother of Charles V. was the founder, enjoyed the empire and the other dominions.

The emperor Rudolph I. count of Habsburg and landgrave of Alsace, was the first of his family who obtained the empire, he was elected an. 1273, and died 1291. During his reign he obtained Austria and other territories in Germany; his son Albert I. received Austria and Stiria from his father, from whence

he was called Albert of Austria, he was a candidate for the empire, but was opposed by Adolph of Nassau, the latter of whom being slain in battle near Spires, Albert enjoyed the imperial diadem till his death, which happened in 1308, when he was murdered by his nephew John duke of Swabia, who he had deprived of his dominions; he was a covetous prince, and his reign unfortunate to Germany; his children were Rudolph, king of Bohemia, Frederic the Fair, elected emperor 1314, deposed 1324, Leopold, Henry, Otho, and Albert I. besides several daughters: none of his sons left male issue, except the youngest, who had Frederic, Rudolph, Albert, and Leopold, and three daughters; the two eldest sons died without issue. Albert II. surnamed the Wise, left a son of the same name, Albert III. surnamed the Astrologer, who was father of Albert IV. surnamed the Patient; whose son, Albert V. archduke of Austria, was raised to the imperial and regal crowns of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, and stiled Albert II. emperor and surnamed the Magnanimous, elected

elected an. 1438; he died 1439, leaving a posthumous son, Ladislaus, also king of Hungary and Bohemia, who dying without issue in the 17th year of his age, 1457; the sons of Leopold, third son of the archduke Albert II. became the only male line of the family, William and Leopold died without children, Frederic left one son, named Sigismund, who died without issue; Ernest the youngest was the father of the emperor Frederic III. surnamed the Pacific, the common stock of the House of Austria, whose descendants became so great.

### SECTION III.

Frederic III. succeeded to the archduchy of Austria upon the death of Ladislaus, elected emperor 1440, upon the death of Albert II. emp. but fifth archduke, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1442, and at Rome by pope Nicholas V. Died at Vienna August 3, an. 1493. Majestic in person, religious and abstemious, but ungenerous, irresolute, and devoid of courage.

*His Consort.*

Eleanor daughter of Edward king of Portugal.

*Their Issue.*

1. Maximilian I. of whom below.
  2. Cunigunda, married Albert IV. duke of Bavaria.
  3. Christopher.
  4. John.
  5. Helena.
- } Died young.

## SECTION IV.

Maximilian I. born at Naples, March 12, 1459, elected king of the Romans Feb. 6, 1486, succeeded to the empire upon his father's death: died February 12, 1519. Extremely learned, and possessed many excellent qualifications; but his inconstancy, want of resolution, and profusion, made him not so well beloved as he really deserved.

*His Marriages.*

Mary daughter of Charles the Rash, duke of Burgundy, the richest heiress in Europe;  
mar.



mar. 1478, died March 27, 1482, her death was occasioned by a fall from her horse.

Blanch Maria, daughter of Galliazzo Maria, duke of Milan, (son of a shoe-maker); mar. March 16, 1494; died for grief at the unkind behaviour she experienced from the emperor. She was the most beautiful lady in Europe.

*The Issue of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy.*

1. Philip I. king of Castile and Leon, b. at Bruges, June 20, 1478. Vide section V.
2. Francis, b. 1481, died an infant.
3. Margaret b. 1480, betrothed to Charles VII. of France, when Dauphin sent into France 1483 for her education, but returned home 1493 unmarried. She afterwards mar. first Don Fernando, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain 1487, second to Philibert the VIII. duke of Savoy, 1503, Governess of the Netherlands from 1520 to her death, Nov. 27, 1530.

SECTION

## SECTION V.

Philip, stiled (but unjustly) the delight of mankind, king of Castile and Leon, archduke of Austria, and duke of Burgundy, &c. Died suddenly, Sept. 27, at Bourgos, supposed to be poisoned. He possessed many good qualities, but was vain. Vide Spain.

*His Wife.*

Joanna, eldest daughter and heiress to Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain. She survived her husband many years, and died 1555. Vide Spain.

*Their Issue.*

1. Charles V. emperor and king of Spain. Vide Spain.
2. Ferdinand I. emperor, born in Spain 1503. Vide section VI.
3. Francis, lived but a year.
4. Eleanor, mar. 1518, to Emanuel, king of Portugal. After his decease to Francis I. king of France, in 1526. She died in Spain, Feb. 1, 1558.
5. Isabella,

5. Isabella, married to Christian II. king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. He proved a tyrant, and was expelled his dominions. She died in the Low Countries, 1525.
6. Maria, b. 1505, mar. to Lewis, king of Hungary, in 1514; after whose death without issue, in 1526, she was made governess of the Low Countries, where she ruled with great mildness and justice, from 1531, to 1556: died Oct. 18, 1558.
7. Catherine posthumous, b. 1506, betrothed to John Frederic, elector of Saxony, but mar. in 1525, to John III. king of Portugal.

## SECTION VI.

Charles V. was desirous of retaining the empire for his son Philip, but Ferdinand could not be induced to part with his claim, and when Charles resigned his dominions Ferdinand took the empire with Hungary and Bohemia, and Philip, Spain, &c. so that the elder branch must be omitted at present,  
and

and will be given when we come to speak of Spain.

Ferdinand I. b. in Spain, 1503, crowned king of Hungary and Bohemia, in right of his wife, elected king of the Romans 1531, and upon the resignation of his brother, the emperor, in 1556, he succeeded him in that dignity; died July 26, 1564; wife, learned, affable, temperate, and though engaged in war against the Turks and the Protestants, a lover of peace.

*His Consort.*

Ann, daughter of Uladislaus, king of Hungary and Bohemia; mar. 1514.

*Their Issue.*

1. Maximilian II. b. Aug. 1, 1527. Vide below.
2. Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, count of Tyrol, and marquis of Burgaw; b. 1531. Vide section VIII.
3. John, b. 1538; died the following year.
4. Charles, b. 1540, died young.
5. Elizabeth, born 1526, mar. to Sigismund Augustus I. king of Poland, 1545.
6. Ann,

6. Ann, b. 1528; mar. to Albert V. duke of Bavaria, died 1587.
7. Mary, b. 1530, mar. to William duke of Juliers, 1546, died 1584.
8. Magdalen, died a nun, at Vienna.
9. Catherine, b. 1533, mar. Francis duke of Mantua, and after his death to Sigismund Augustus II. king of Poland: died 1572.
10. Eleanor, b. 1534, mar. to William duke of Mantua: died 1604.
11. Margaret, a nun.
12. Barbara, b. 1539, mar. to Alphonso II. duke of Ferrara 1565: died 1572.
13. Ursula, died an infant.
14. Helena, a nun.
15. Joanna, b. 1547, mar. to Francis I. grand duke of Tuscany (his first wife) in 1565: died 1578.

## SECTION VII.

Maximilian II. crowned king of Bohemia, Sept. 20, 1562, and in the same year elected king of the Romans; crowned king of Hungary, Sept. 8. the year after, and succeeded

succeeded to the empire and Austria in 1564. Died at Ratisbon 1575. Prudent, just, and learned; a friend to the protestants.

*His Wife.*

Maria, daughter of the emperor Charles V. mar. Aug. 5, 1548: died 1577.

*Their Issue.*

1. Rudolph II. emperor, b. June 18, 1552; succeeded his father in the empire Oct. 12, 1576; died unmarried at Prague, Jan. 10, 1612, leaving immense treasure. A most worthy prince, but in the decline of life, he lost his activity: mechanism and chemistry entirely engrossed his attention.
2. Ernest, b. 1553. Philip II. of Spain made him governor of the low countries in 1594: he died unmarried the year following.
3. Albert, b. 1555. } Died young, before
4. Frederic, b. 1556. } their father.
5. Matthias I. emperor, b. 1557; after having received Hungary and Bohemia, from the hands of his brother during his life, succeeded



ceeded him by election as emperor June 13, 1612; died 1619: munificent, greatly beloved; his reign was much disturbed by religious wars.

*His Consort.*

Ann Catherine d. of his uncle Ferdinand archduke mar. Dec. 4, 1611, d. Dec. 14, 1618, having had no child.

6. Maximilian, b. 1558, grand master of the teutonick order, crowned king of Poland, 1587; defeated in battle and obliged to resign all pretensions to that kingdom. Died in 1620; without issue.

7. Albert, b. 1559, made governor of Portugal, 1593, archbishop of Toledo, 1594, created a cardinal but resigned the hat to marry Isabella-Clara-Eugenia, daughter of Philip II. king of Spain. They had the government of the Netherlands for life; he died without issue, 1621.

8. Charles, born 1560, died a child.

9. Winceslaus, born 1561, knight of Malta, died 1578.

10. Ann,

10. Ann, b. 1549, mar. to Philip II. king of Spain 1570, died 1580.
11. Elizabeth, b. 1554, mar. to Charles IX. king of France, 1570, died 1592.
12. Margaret, a nun.
13. Eleanor died young, as did several other daughters.

## SECTION VIII.

By the death of Matthias all the male issue of Maximilian II. became extinct except his son of the same name ; but he having no children, and unfortunate, resigned all pretensions to the empire ; in consequence of which they were obliged to go to the younger descendants of the emperor Ferdinand I.

Ferdinand second son of the emperor Ferdinand the I. archduke of Austria, and duke of Tyrol and Alsace, celebrated for his courage.

### *Married.*

Philippina Welferina, d. of free baron of Xennenburg ; a marriage much beneath him  
in

in dignity ; she was the object of his choice, as he refused several much superior alliances.

*Their Issue.*

1. Andrew, cardinal bishop of Brescia, d. 1600.
  2. Charles, marquiss of Burgovia, d. 1618, leaving no child, having married the princess Sibella of Juliers.
  3. Ann, mar. to the emperor Matthias, as mentioned before.
  4. Ann-Catherine, a nun.
- Three others died infants.

SECTION IX.

The descendants of the male line of Ferdinand failing, the next in succession was the family of Charles, third son of the emperor Ferdinand I. and youngest brother of the emperor Maximilian, and Ferdinand arch-duke of Austria : he had Stiria Carinthia, and Carniola.

*His Wife.*

Mary d. of Albert V. duke of Bavaria, b. 1553, mar. 1571, died 1608.

*Their Issue.*

1. Ferdinand, b. 1572, died the same year.
2. Ferdinand III. emp. b. 1579, vide section X.
3. Charles, b. 1579, d. an infant.
4. Maximilian, b. 1583, d. 1616, a prince of great courage.
5. Leopold, b. 1586, bishop of Straßburg and Passaw, which he resigned in 1626, and married Claudia daughter of Ferdinand I. grand-duke of Tuscany, and widow of Frederic-Ubaldo duke of Urbino ; he d. 1632.

*Their Issue.*

1. Ferdinand-Charles, b. 1628, d. 1662.

*His Wife.*

Ann, d. of Cosmo II. grand-duke of Tuscany, mar. 1646.

*Their*

*Their Issue*

1. Claudia-Felicitas, b. 1653, mar. to the emperor Leopold.
2. Mary-Magdalen, 1656, d. 1669. b.
2. Sigismund-Francis, b. 1630, cardinal and bishop of Anopburg and Trent, resigned his clerical habit with a design to marry Mary-Hedewig, princess palatine, but died 1662 before the marriage took place.
3. Isabella-Clara, born 1629, married 1640 to Charles III. duke of Milan, d. 1685.
4. Maria-Leopoldina, b. 1632, mar. to the emp. Ferdinand III. d. 1649.
6. Charles posthumous, b. 1590, master of the Teutonick order, bishop of Breslaw and Brescia, died 1625.
7. Ann, b. 1573, mar. to Sigismund king of Poland, 1592, d. 1598.
8. Maria-Christina, b. 1574, mar. to Gabriel-Bathor, prince of Transylvania, 1595, from whom she was divorced : died 1629 a nun.
- B 2 9. Catherine-

9. Catherine-Renata, b. 1576, d. unmarried 1595.
10. Elizabeth, b. 1577, d. 1586.
11. Georgiana-Maximiliana, b. 1581, contracted to Philip III. king of Spain, d. 1597, before the marriage was consummated.
12. Eleanor, b. 1582, d. 1620 a nun.
13. Margaret, b. 1584, mar. to Philip III. king of Spain 1599, d. 1611.
14. Constance, b. 1585, mar. to Sigismund king of Poland 1605, d. 1631.
15. Mary-Magdalen, b. 1589, mar. to Cosmo II. grand-duke of Tuscany, d. 1631.

## SECTION X.

Ferdinand II. crowned king of Bohemia, June 21, 1617, of Hungary 1618; and August 30, 1619, received the imperial crown: died Feb. 15, 1637. By his haughty and bigotted behaviour, he brought great misfortunes upon himself and his country; for this attachment to his religion he has had the title of the catholic emperor conferred upon him.

*His*



*His Marriages.*

Anne-Maria, daughter of William V. duke of Bavaria, born 1574; mar. 1600: died March 8, 1616.

Eleanor, daughter of Vincent duke of Mantua, mar. 1622: died June 27, 1655; she had no issue.

*Issue by the empress Anne-Maria.*

1. John Charles, who died young.
2. Ferdinand III. born July 13, 1608. Vide section XI.
3. Leopold-William, b. 1612, bishop of Passaw, Straßburgh, Halberstadt, Olmutz and Breslaw, master of the Teutonic order, abbot of Mourbach, and governor of the Low-Countries.
4. Christina, who died young.
5. Mary-Ann, mar. to her uncle Maximilian, elector of Bavaria: died 1665.
6. Cecilia-Renata, married to Uladislaus, king of Poland: died 1644.

## SECTION XI.

Ferdinand III. crowned king of Hungary, 1625, of Bohemia 1627, of the Romans 1636, and emperor 1637: died April 2, 1657. Religious, brave, but very unfortunate in his wars, which he supported against half Europe.

*His Marriages.*

Mary-Ann, d. of Philip III. king of Spain, mar. January 21, 1631, d. May 13, 1646.

Maria-Leopoldina, d. to the arch-duke Leopold, of the branch of the counts of Tyrol, b. 1632, d. Aug. 9, 1649.

Eleanor, d. of Charles-Gonzaga II. duke of Mantua, b. May 18, 1629, mar. 1651, d. 1686.

*Issue by his first Marriage.*

1. Ferdinand-Francis, b. Sept. 8, 1633, crowned king of Bohemia 1646, of Hungary 1647, of the Romans 1653, being the fourth of that name: died 1654 unmarried: before his father.
2. Philip-Augustus, b. 1637, d. 1639.
3. Maximilian-Thomas, b. 1638, d. 1639.
4. Leopold-

4. Leopold-Ignatius I. b. June 9, 1640. Vide section XII.
5. Mary-Ann, b. 1634, mar. 1649 to Philip IV. king of Spain.
6. Mary, b. 1646, died the same year.

*Issue of the second Marriage.*

7. Ferdinand-Charles-Joseph, b. 1649, grand master of the Teutonick order, bishop of Passaw, Olmutz and Breslaw, d. 1664.

*By his third Empress.*

8. Ferdinand-Lewis-Joseph, b. 1657, d. 1698.
9. Theresa-Maria-Josepha, b. 1652, d. 1653.
10. Eleanor-Maria, b. May 21, 1653, mar. 1670 to Michael, king of Poland, and in 1678 to Charles V. duke of Lorraine, died 1697.
11. Maria-Ann-Josepha, b. 1654, mar. 1678, to John-William, duke of Newburgh, afterwards elector Palatine, died 1689.

S E C T I O N XII.

Leopold crowned king of Hungary, 1655, Bohemia, 1656, elected emperor 1658: died

May 3, 1705. He experienced great vicissitudes of fortune, and was near losing his capital to the Turks. His affability, caution and prudence saved the empire.

*His Marriages.*

Maria-Margaretta-Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain, mar. April 12, 1666 : died May 20, 1673.

Claudia-Felicitas, daughter of Ferdinand-Charles, archduke of Inspruck, b. May 30, 1653, mar. Oct. 15, 1673, died Apr. 8, 1676.

Eleanor-Magdalen-Theresa, daughter of Philip-William, elector palatine, b. 1645, mar. June 6, 1677 : died Jan. 19, 1719.

*Issue by the empress Margaret.*

1. Ferdinand-Winceflaus, b. Sept. 28, 1667 : died Jan. 13, 1668.
2. John, b. 1670 : died an infant.
3. Maria-Antonia-Josepha, b. 1669, mar. 1686, to Maximilian-Emanuel, elector of Bavaria.
4. Mariana-Josepha, b. 1672 : died an infant.

*By*

*By the empress Claudia.*

5. Anne-Mary, b. and died 1674.
6. Maria-Josepha, b. 1674, died an infant.

*By the empress Eleanor.*

7. Joseph-James-Ignatius, b. July 27, 1678.  
Vide section XIII.

8. Leopold-Jos. b. 1682 : died 1684.
9. Charles-Fra.-Jos. VI. vide sect. XIV. b.  
Oct. 12, 1685.
10. Mary-Eliz. b. 1680 : died unmarried.
11. Mary-Ann-Josepha, b. 1683, mar. 1708,  
to John V. king of Portugal.
12. Mary-Josepha, b. 1687 : died unmarried.
13. Ann-Josepha-Antonia, b. 1689. died un-  
married.

## SECTION XIII.

Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary, 1687,  
of Bohemia, 1688, king of the Romans, 1690,  
and emperor, 1705 : died April 29, 1711.  
Indefatigable in business and enterprizing:  
Germany and Italy, with reason, dreaded his  
ambition and haughty menaces.

*His*

*His Consort.*

Wilhelmina-Amelia, daughter of John-Frederic duke of Hanover, mar. 1699: died Jan. 10, 1720, of an apoplexy, in the 66th year of her age.

*Their Issue.*

1. Leopold-Joseph b. and died 1718.
2. Maria-Josepha, b. 1699, mar. 1719, to Frederic-Augustus duke of Saxony and king of Poland: died 1757.
3. Maria-Amelia, b. 1701, mar. to Charles-Albert-Cujatan, elector of Bavaria, afterwards king of the Romans and emperor.

## SECTION XIV.

Charles VI. declared king of Spain Sept. 23, 1703, by the title of Charles III. elected emperor Oct. 12, 1711: died Oct. 20, 1740. An amiable and politic prince.

*His Consort.*

Elizabeth-Christina, daughter of Lewis-Rudolph duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle,  
mar.



mar. 1708, when she renounced the protestant religion.

*Their Issue.*

1. Leopold-Joseph-Charles, b. April 13, 1716: died Nov. 4, following.
2. Maria - Theresa - Amelia - Christiana, b. May 13, 1717, mar. Feb. 12, 1736, to Stephen of Lorrain grand duke of Tuscany; of whom in section XV.
3. Mary-Ann, b. Sept. 14, 1718, mar. prince Charles of Lorrain: died without issue.

## SECTION XV.

The emperor Charles VI. took every precaution in his power to secure his hereditary dominions to his eldest daughter, and for that purpose had obtained the pragmatic sanction by which most of the great powers in Europe engaged to guarantee them to her; but, upon his death, France, Spain, and Prussia endeavoured entirely to dispossess her of the vast dominions her father had enjoyed. The elector of Bavaria was, by his address, chosen

chosen king of the Romans and emperor, by the title of Charles VII: the steady conduct of George II. king of Great Britain, at length obtained the archduchess Hungary and Bohemia. Charles VII. was so harrassed and distressed as to occasion his death, which happened Jan. 9, 1745; upon which the great duke, husband of Maria-Theresa, was elected emperor, by the name of Stephen I.

Stephen I. b. December 8, 1708; son of Leopold-Jos.-Charles duke of Lorrain, of a family as noble as antient, boasting the same origin as the House of Austria. Gerrard descended of the Landgraves of Alsatia, was created duke of Lorrain by the emperor Henry III. 1048; since which prince this family continued dukes of Lorrain until duke Stephen ceded it, though unwillingly, to Stanislaus, who bore the title of king of Poland, in exchange for the grand duchy of Tuscany. He succeeded his father as duke of Lorrain, March 27, 1729, ceded that duchy Sept. 24, 1736, became grand duke of Tuscany July 9, 1739, and in right of his wife had

had the matrimonial crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, and finally was elected emperor Sept. 13, 1745. He died suddenly, Aug. 18, 1765; she Nov. 29, 1780, both of them greatly beloved for their justice and clemency.

*Their Issue.*

1. Joseph-Benedict-Augustus II. b. March 13, 1741. Vide section XVI.
2. Peter-Leopold-Joseph, b. 1747, to whom the late emperor in 1765 resigned the grand-duchy of Tuscany, mar. 1765 to Maria-Louisa, daughter of Charles III. king of Spain, by whom he has a numerous issue.
3. Ferdinand-Charles-Anthony, born 1754, mar. 1771 Maria-Ricarda-Beatrix, d. of Hercules Renata, prince of Modena, by whom he has several children.
4. Maximilian-Francis-Xavia, b. 1756, coadjutor to the grand master of the teutonic order.
5. Maria-Anna-Josepha, b. 1738, abbess of Prague.
6. Maria-Christina-Josepha, b. 1742, mar. 1766 to Albert duke of Pöschau, field-marshal.

marshal-general in the service of the empire, and governor of the kingdom of Hungary.

7. Maria-Elizabetha-Josepha, b. 1743, espoused to the present king of Naples, but died of the small-pox before her marriage.
8. Maria-Amelia-Josepha, b. 1746, mar. 1769 to the infant Don Ferdinand d. of Parma.
9. Maria-Carolina-Louisa, b. 1752, mar. 1768 to Ferdinand IV. king of Naples.
10. Maria-Antonietta-Ann, b. 1755, mar. 1770 to Lewis XVI. king of France.

#### SECTION XVI.

Joseph-Benedict-Augustus II. elected king of the Romans March 27, 1764, and crowned April 3 following, succeeded the emperor 1765, and to the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia 1780: his many virtues have rendered him beloved by all his subjects; he is an enemy to pomp, living rather as a private man than a great sovereign; in the same stile he has travelled into Italy, France and Russia, where his affability won the admiration of all.

*His*

*His Marriages.*

Mary-Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1741, d. of Don Philip duke of Parma, mar. Sept. 7, 1760.

Maria-Josephina, a princess of Bavaria, mar. Jan. 23, 1765, d. 1767 without leaving any child.

*His Issue by the empress Mary.*

Theresa-Elizabeth, b. 1762, who will, if the emperor does not marry again and leave male issue, become queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

RUSSIA.

## R U S S I A.

**R**USSIA, part of which is in Europe, and part in Asia, is the largest empire that ever existed, and of greater extent than all the other European states, stretching itself along the north of both quarters of the globe; its revenue is supposed not to exceed four millions, which is more than adequate to the expences of government. The present capital of the empire is Petersburgh, the ancient one Moscow. The greek church is professed, but in the provinces are many heathens and mahomedans.

The government is entirely despotic, and the succession hereditary, but the reigning sovereign has the power of appointing a successor. Catherine I. and the present empress had not any right but what was derived from the will of the people. Peter the Great changed the title czar and great duke for emperor; the late empress stiled herself autocratix,



# The IMPERIAL HOUSE of ROMANOW.

*Romanoff*

*1. Wife* A daugh. of the boyar Milloslawski

1. Michael, elected, 1613, died, 1645.

2. Alexis, d. 1676.

*2d wife*  
Natalia, daugh. of Carloff Nariskin.

3. Theodore, d. 1682.

4. Iwan III. d. 1696.

*1st wife of Peter*  
Ottokesia, daugh. of Feodore Lappchin.  
*1698-1712*

5. Peter the Great, d. 1725.

*2d wife of Peter*  
Catharine II. d. 1727.

Catharine  
Cha. Leop. d. of Meck. Sch. d. 1740.  
*1734-1762*  
Ann, *Princess of Brunswick*  
Ant. Ulric, duke of Brunf. Wolf.

*1st wife of Peter*  
Alexis, Czarowitz.  
d. 1730.

Cha. Fred. d. of Holf. Got.  
Ann.  
11. Peter III., d. 1762.

10. Elizabeth, d. 1715. *1715-1762*  
12. Catharine II. the present empress.  
*Paul, Augustus of Brunswick*

9. Iwan IV. deposed, 1741, murd. 1764.

*Paul to have had by these 3 wives.*

*1st wife of Peter*  
Catharine II. d. 1762.

*1st wife of Peter*  
Natalia, daugh. of Carloff Nariskin.

*Paul, Augustus of Brunswick*  
Grand-duke and heir apparent.  
Became Emperor *1801*  
in *1801*  
Paul to death in 1801  
died by his first wife's poisoning  
and no issue. *1801*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

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cratrix, in which she is followed by the present; the ancient titles for the other parts of the royal family were, of the consort to the prince regnant, czarina, of the heir apparent czarowitz, of the princesses czarowna, these have given place to those of empress, great duke and imperial princesses. Formerly neither czarina's dowagers nor czarownas were suffered to marry, but were obliged to conform to a monastic life, till Peter I. gave them permission. The czars never married foreign princesses, choosing a wife from the handsomest of their subjects.

The Russians of the imperial as well as noble families give their children two christian names, the latter of which is always the first name of the father, adding to it, if a son owitz, if a daughter ownna. Thus the children of Michael were called Michaelowitz and Michaelownna, those of Alexis, Alexowitz and Alexiownna.

The history of this empire, which is now of such consequence in the affairs of Europe, has its commencement only in the ninth

C

century;

century ; it was however little known and less respected before the reign of Iwan Wafilowitz, or Bafilowitz, surnamed the Great, owing to the subjection of that nation to the Tartars and Poles, and the absurd method of dividing the dominions of the prince amongst his children ; Iwan I. acceded 1450, settled order, freed himself from the tribute paid to the Tartars, and having amazingly enlarged his territories, died 1505 ; he was succeeded by his son Gabriel, or Basilus Iwanowitz, an inactive prince, he died 1533 : his son John Bafilowitz II. surnamed the tyrant, governed Russia until the year 1584, a prince superior to any of his predecessors, he added to his kingdoms those of Astracan and Casan, and formed an alliance with queen Elizabeth of England ; he had the misfortune by accident to kill his eldest son John, his others were Theodore Iwanowitz, and Demetrius, the former of whom succeeded him, a prince of mean abilities, and who is supposed to have been poisoned by Boris Gudernow, grand-master of the horse ; whose sister he

he married, and by whom he had only a daughter, who died a child before her father. Theodore died in 1597; in his reign Siberia submitted to Russia. In him ended the royal line of Ruric or Beala, originally of Hungary, after having governed seven hundred years in Russia; (prince Demetrius having been put to death by Boris in the reign of Theodore.) The Russian nobles before the death of Theodore, desired him to declare a successor, which he promised to do by delivering his staff to the person he should think most worthy; accordingly, finding his end drawing near, he gave it to Theodore Nikititz Romanow, his cousin by the mother's side, and his nearest relation. Romanow refused the splendid offer, as did his brothers Alexander, John, and Michael, the latter of whom recommended the knez Michael, not at all related to the royal family. The dying prince, highly displeased, threw the staff upon the floor, saying, whoever took it up should receive with it his dominions; and Boris eagerly laid hold of it.

After the prince's death, he pretended unwillingness to accept of what he had taken so much pains to acquire; after some hypocritical excuses he received the allegiance of the Russians, but being jealous of Theodore Romanow, who the late czar had designed his successor, he imprisoned him and his wife in different convents, and obliged him to take the name of Philaret. Boris died in 1605, by poison administered by the contrivances of an impostor, who called himself Demetrius; this pretender deposed his son Theodore Borisowitz, and was himself soon after horribly butchered by the knez Theodore Basilins Zuki, who took the title of great duke; he was thrust into a monastery in 1610 by another pretended Demetrius, who was driven out, and the crown given to Uladisslaus, son of Sigismund king of Poland, against whom appeared still another Demetrius, who was put to death, and Uladisslaus was soon after obliged to quit the kingdom. The Russians having relieved their country from usurpers, the boyards met in a body, and elected Michael



Michael a youth of seventeen, son of Theodore Nikititz Romanow, or Philaret, archbishop of Rostow mentioned above, by a lady of the name of Czeremetoff, or Czeremetow, as the nearest related to the royal family of Ruric. Theodore was then a prisoner in Poland, where he had been artfully sent ambassador; the young prince was with his mother in a convent at Castronia, from whence she sent to desire they would alter their choice as fearing her son would experience the misfortunes of the late czars: but by persuasion she acquiesced, and thus laid the foundation of the present greatness of this family. Upon the decline of the Polish affairs, Philaret was restored to his country, his son raised him to the dignity of patriarch, the highest office in the empire, except the czar, and was entirely guided by his advice till his death, in 1633.

## SECTION II.

Michael, the first sovereign of this family, died July 12, 1645, in the 49th year of his age, and the thirty-third of his reign; just,

humane, and the protector of innocence, beloved by his subjects, and respected by the surrounding nations; Russia wanted peace, and he procured it her, and by that means settled the government.

*His czarina.*

Eudoxia, daughter of Lucojan Stretchnew, a private gentleman of good character, married 1625, died July 21, 1645, having survived the czar but eight days. It is observable that her father was ploughing his estate two hundred miles from the capital, when he received intelligence of the honor his daughter had arrived to, the czar invited him to court, but he soon desired leave to retire to his estate.

*Their Issue.*

1. Alexis Michaelowitz, b. 1630. Vide next section.
2. Irene, died 1656, and three other daughters, all of whom died unmarried.

SECTION

## SECTION III.

Alexis died 1676; in the former part of his reign he was governed by bad ministers, but convinced of their oppressions, he ever after retained the power in his own hands, and studied the good of his subjects, governing them with mildness and justice, and like his father, avoided every unnecessary war. 'Russia in some sort assumed a new form under him; some arts were produced, commerce was protected, industry improved, and superstition lessened.'

*His Consorts.*

Maria Ilychna, daughter of the boyar Ilia Danilowitz Miloslauski, a nobleman of small fortune, mar. 1647.

Natalia, daughter of Cariloff Nariskin, a captain of hussars, married 1671: she died 1694.

*Children of the first marriage.*

1. Simon.
2. Alexis.

} Died young.

C 4

3. Fedore.

*Theodore*

[ 40 ]

3. <sup>^</sup>**Fedore**, b. 1657, the third sovereign of this family; died 1682. He abridged the exorbitant power of the nobles, and adorned Moscow, but his personal infirmities prevented his carrying the plan he had formed for the public good into execution. Finding his death approach, he appointed his half brother Peter, to reign jointly with Iwan, on account of the latter's imbecility, as he had no child.

*His Wives.*

Opimia Routofki, niece of the boyar Simon Iwanowitz Sabarofski, others call her Agaphia Simoniowna, a Polish lady of the family of Gruschetki; a third opinion is, that her name was Mary Euphrosina, of the house of Lupropini, of Poland; be the fact as it may, she was married in August 1681, and died in the beginning of the following year.

Marvea, daughter of Matthias Appraxin, lately created a nobleman, mar. in May 1682. After the death of the czar, she lived so retired

tired that few (except her own servants) saw her, and was believed to be dead long before her death, which happened Jan. 14, 1716.

4. Iwan III. the fourth czar of this family, d. 1696; he was almost blind and dumb; of a weak understanding: a mere cypher in the government. His descendants were deprived of the succession by Peter I. they have since given two sovereigns to Russia.

*His Consort.*

Prescovia, daughter of Fedore Soltikow, b. 1684; she was sent from a fortress in Siberia, where her father commanded, and Iwan preferred her to all the ladies he had seen. She survived him many years.

*Their Issue.*

1. Catherine, married 1716, to Charles-Leopold, duke of Mecklinburg-Schewerin; she died 1734.

*Their Children.*

1. Ann, married 1739, to Anthony-Ulric, duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele; she

she was left regent by the empress Ann, who she supposed would have left her the empire ; upon the deposition of her son, she was separated from her husband, and was imprisoned at Riga in Livonia, for endeavouring to bring about another revolution : she died 1744.

*Issue of the princess Ann.*

Iwan IV. the ninth sovereign of this family, b. August 12, 1740, deposed the year following, and murdered 1764, being then a prisoner at Schusselbourg for a pretended design to release and restore him, which verified what the late lord Chesterfield prophesied : that Catherine II. would either marry or murder him ; she chose the latter. At one time, perhaps she had thoughts less cruel, for she ordered him all the indulgence a prison could afford ; but upon a visit she afterwards paid him, she found him disagreeable in person, and weak  
in



in intellects ; he was never married ; he has or had two brothers and three sisters.

2. Ann, eighth sovereign of the Romanzow family, b. June 7, 1693, married Nov. 13, 1710, to Frederic-William, duke of Courland, he died in a few weeks after his nuptials, and she ever after remained a widow ; she was declared empress Jan. 31, 1730, when she was in Courland, by the Russian senate and nobles, who obliged her first to give up many parts of the prerogative ; but as soon as she was settled in her authority, she annulled all the concessions which had been extorted from her, and punished the authors ; Russia lost none of her grandeur by her elevation, her reign was glorious and happy ; she died Oct. 28, 1740, without issue.

3. Prescovia, died unmarried 1733.

5. Catharine, d. 1718.

6. Sedassa.

7. Mary.

8. Sophia Regent, d. 1704.

}  
Nuns.  
}  
*Children*

*Children of Alexis and the czarina, Natalia.*

9. Peter Alexowitz l. b. May 30, 1672.
10. Natalia, died a nun.

## SECTION IV.

Peter the fifth czar, and first emperor of this family, justly surnamed the Great, one of the most illustrious characters that has ever appeared; he reformed the laws and manners of his subjects, raised a regular army and a navy, built Petersburg, as it were by magic, conquered many provinces, obtained the dignity of emperor: to repair the want of education he travelled into Germany, France, Britain, Holland and other countries; happy had he, in civilizing his people, learnt to humanize himself.

*His Wives.*

Ottokesa, daughter of Fedore Abramowitz Lepuchin, b. 1670, mar. 1689. This lady incurring his displeasure was divorced 1692, under pretence of infidelity to his bed, and  
conspiring

conspiring against his person and government; all her relations were put to cruel deaths; she herself was supposed to be dead for many years, having no person to attend her but a poor dumb woman, who gave her food through a break in the wall; she was restored to her rank of empress dowager upon the accession of her grandson Peter II. and died a nun 1737.

Catharine I. the 6th sovereign of the present family, b. 1698, supposed to be the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Tiesenhausen, and born of Livonian parents: she was first the mistress of Peter, who accidentally saw her, when a slave to his general, being taken a prisoner of war; she was mar. Feb. 20, 1712, publicly, and crowned May 18, the year before Peter's death; upon the vacancy of the throne, the privy counsellors seated her upon it, under pretence that Peter had bequeathed the crown to her; she exactly followed the plan of her predecessor, and consequently was equally happy and fortunate: she died May 17, 1727; her engaging person and uncommon strength of judgment and  
prudence

prudence gained her the love and esteem of the emperor, which laid the foundation of a grandeur which Europe has never been a witness of, from so slender a foundation.

*Issue of Peter I. by Ottokesa.*

1. Alexis Petrowitz the Czarowitz, b. 1690, solemnly tried and condemned, for a plot against the life of his father, which so shocked him that he died the third day afterwards, 1718. \*

*His Consort.*

Charlotta - Christiana - Sophia, daughter of Lewis-Adolphus duke of Brunswick Wolfembuttel; she is said to have died 1715, of the barbarous usage she received from her husband: other accounts say, that she made her escape from Russia by giving out that she was dead, and going into France went to America, where she married and afterwards returned to France again, and set out with her husband, the Chev. d'Aubant, to the

\* There were other children of Peter I. by Ottokesa, but they all died infants and their names are not to be met with.

isle of Bourbon, in the East Indies, where both he and their only child, a daughter, died; upon which she returned to Europe, and, it is believed, retired to the court of the late empress queen, where she is supposed to have died.

*Issue of the Czarowitz Alexis.*

1. Peter Alexowitz II. the seventh sovereign of this family, b. Oct. 22, 1715; he fell a victim to the small-pox, Jan. 19, 1730, just as he had contracted an alliance with and espoused Catharine, daughter of prince Alexis Dolgorucki, but it was never carried into execution: his reign was chiefly taken up with the projects of his nobles for power; he neither inherited the wickedness of his father, the amiableness of his mother, nor the genius of his grandfather; in him ended the male line of Peter the Great.
2. Natalia, b. 1714, died 1729, unmarried.

*Issue of Peter I. by the empress Catharine I.*

2. Paul Petrowitz, b. 1693: died the day following.

3. Peter

3. Peter Pétrowitz, b. 1713, declared heir apparent and Czarowitz upon the condemnation of his half brother Alexis : he died 1719, to the great grief of his illustrious father.
4. Son, born 1717 at Wexel : died the day following.
5. Maria died young and unmarried.
6. Ann, b. 1708, mar. 1725 to Charles-Frederic duke of Holstein-Gottorp : she died at Kele in Germany 1728, he in 1739.

*Their Issue.*

1. Charles-Peter-Ulric, or Peter III. the eleventh sovereign of this family, b. Feb. 21, 1728, declared heir apparent to Sweden, but being called by the empress Elizabeth to Russia, having that succession settled upon him, Nov. 18, 1742, he resigned all pretensions to Sweden, changed his religion for that of the Greek faith, and assumed the name of Peter Fedrowitz ; he enjoyed the title of Grand Duke to the death of Elizabeth, when he succeeded  
to



to that throne by the title of Peter III. Never did any prince so soon lose the love of his subjects as Peter, the peace with Prussia, the reformation he planned, particularly with the clergy, the dislike he had to Russian customs, the indignity with which he treated his beautiful and spirited empress, all conspired to favour the revolution that happened July 9, 1762, in which he was deposed; he meanly supplicated upon his knees for life to the wife he had meditated to seclude in a monastery. He died the 17th of the same month, as was said of a cholic.

*His Empress.*

Catherine Alexiowna II. b. May 2, 1729, daughter of Christian-Augustus, prince of Anhalt Zebst. She married Sept. 1, 1745, at which time she embraced the Greek religion and changed her name, which was Sophia-Augusta: she deposed her husband, and now governs Russia as sovereign empress by no other



in child-bed Ap. 30, 1776, leaving no issue, much lamented by the grand duke.

Sophia-Dorothea-Augusta, daughter of Charles-Eugene, duke of Wirtemberg-Stutgard, b. Oct. 25, 1759, mar. Oct. 7, 1776, when she changed her name for that of Maria Federowna.

*Children of the grand duke Paul and Maria Federowna.*

1. Alexander, b. 1777.
2. Constantine, b. 1779.
2. Ann, b. 1757, and is now unmarried.
7. Elizabeth Petrowna, b. March 10, 1713, proclaimed, Dec. 6, 1740, the tenth sovereign of the Romanzoff line, died unmarried, 1762; the Russians dreading the conduct of the regent Ann, and the long minority of her son Iwan IV. revolted, and in a few hours deposed the infant and raised Elizabeth to the throne: her behaviour un-

der severe trials in the reign of her auht Ann, greatly recommended her ; she did not deceive the great expectations formed of her ; her fleets and armies were every where victorious ; the Prussian monarch was saved from destruction by her death ; the generosity she shewed to Maria-Theresa will always be remembered with honor. She is justly reproached for her jealousy to foreigners and her gallantry.

8. Natalia, b. 1718, died a few days after her father Peter the great, and was buried at the same time that he was.

AN IMMIGRANT HOME

# *The* IMPERIAL HOUSE of OTTMAN.

1. \* Mahomet III. acceded, 1594, died, 1604.

2. Achmet I.  
d. 1617.

3. Mustapha I.  
finally deposed, 1623, and strangled, 1639.

4. Osman I.  
deposed and strangled, 1622.

5. Amurath IV.  
d. 1640.

6. Ibrahim,  
deposed and strangled, 1648.

7. Mahomet IV.  
deposed, 1687, d. in prison, 1693.

8. Solyman II.  
d. 1691.

9. Achmet II.  
d. 1695.

10. Mustapha II.  
dethroned, 1703, d. 1704.

11. Achmet III.  
deposed and died, 1730.

12. Mahomet V.  
d. 1754.

13. Osman,  
d. 1757.

14. Mustapha III.  
d. 1774.

15. Achmet IV.  
the present sultan.

\* The son succeeded the father, in a regular succession, before Mahomet III. except in one instance.



## T U R K E Y.

THE dominions of the grand signior are of prodigious extent both in Europe and Asia, and he has Egypt in Africa; he also claims a superiority over the states of Algiers, but this is now become little more than nominal; his revenues are answerable to the largeness of his territories, and as he is absolute he may take whatever he pleases, so that it cannot be said what he could raise, but it must be very great: Constantinople is the capital, and the constant place of residence of the sovereign, and is very properly so, being both in Europe and Asia; the religion throughout the empire is mahometan, of which the sultan is head, but there are a great number of Greeks and Jews dispersed amongst them, but they are cruelly treated.

The sovereign is to the utmost extent despotic, having an absolute command over the

lives and properties of his subjects, but if he makes them tremble, they return the compliment, for it is not seldom the case that the soldiery or the tumultuous mob go to the palace and demand another sultan, a prison and bow-string are almost inseparable.

The titles these princes assume are very pompous, and often blasphemous, the shadow of God, a God on earth, brother to the sun and moon, disposer of all earthly crowns, &c. the common appellations are sultan, grand signior, and emperor, and the motto. *Donec totum impleat orbem.*

The succession is hereditary; for many descents it was from father to son, but now it seldom happens that the son succeeds the father; the princes formerly were generally put to death by their brother, but that horrid custom is now much disused; however they are constantly prisoners.

*The Othman Family.*

The Turks under a long line of brave sultans extended their conquests to a prodigious extent,

extent, and Mahomet II. (the tenth in succession from Othman, or Osman) in the year 1453 took Constantinople and put an end to the eastern empire, after its establishment ten centuries before, by Constantine the Great, from that time they have been very formidable as an European power, though within this last century much upon the decline.

As these princes never form any alliances by marriage with other sovereigns, it will be sufficient to give their succession and their general characters.

Mahomet II. d. in 1481, in the fifty-second year of his age, and thirty-first of his reign : he was an accomplished prince, understood many languages, witty and valiant, but sullied his excellencies by debauchery and cruelty.

Bajazet III. d. in 1512, far advanced in years, yet prematurely, by a jew physician's administering poison to him by the order of his successor. He was at war with Hungary, Venice, Persia, and Egypt, in the latter of

which he was only unfortunate; in the decline of life he experienced family misfortunes, and to add to his unhappiness he suffered much from the gout; active, brave, munificent and learned.

Selim I. his youngest son, a fortunate prince, conquered Egypt, Aleppo, Antioch, Tripoli, Damascus, and Gaza, and defeated the Persians; d. 1520, having lived forty-six years. He was liberal, brave, attentive, temperate, just, and learned; but these fine accomplishments were lost in his cruelty to his father, his elder brother Achmet, and many others who fell victims to his ambition.

Solyman the magnificent, a prince of the most exalted character, successful in his wars with the christians, from whom he took Rhodes: he died at the siege of Sigeth, 1566, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He surpassed every prince of his time in all royal virtues, and was more just than any that have worn the turban.

Selim

Selim II. his second son (the eldest had been strangled through a faction in the seraglio;) in the reign of this prince the christians won the famous battle of Lapanto, he wrested the island of Cyprus from the Venetians, and Tunis from the Moors: d. 1574, in the fifty-first year of his age, religious, merciful and just, brave, liberal and patron of the learned.

Amurath III. his son, who put five of his brothers to death; he conquered Tauris and Triflis from the Persians, and Raab in Hungary from the emperor, yet upon the whole his reign was unfortunate: he died 1594, in the fifty-first year of his age; he was religious, temperate and just, but parsimonious.

Mahomet III. who in his wars with the christians was unfortunate, died of the plague 1604, in his forty-fourth year. Libidinous, indolent, and the most bloody of his family, having strangled nineteen of his brothers, and thrown ten of the ladies of the seraglio into the sea, who were supposed to be pregnant by his brothers.

Achmet

Achmet I. unsuccessful in his wars with the Christians and Persians, d. 1617, in the thirtieth year of his age; addicted to his pleasures, he exceeded all his predecessors in liberality and magnificence.

Mustapha I. a very weak and unfortunate prince, and the sport of fortune, being dethroned 1618, restored in 1622, deprived of his power again 1623, and strangled 1639.

Osman, son of Achmet, deposed 1622, restored, strangled by the Janizaries 1622, because he intended to have lessened their importance; he was unfortunate in the war he carried on against the Poles.

Amurath or Morad IV. son of Achmet, brave and fortunate, an equal distributor of justice, but irreligious, cruel, covetous and libidinous; won Erevan and Bagdat, or Babylon, from the Persians: he died 1640, in the thirty-second year of his age; he was succeeded by his brother,

Ibrahim, deposed and strangled by order of the Janizaries and persuasion of the musti, whose



whose daughter he had debauched, 1648 : addicted to venery to the greatest excess, weak and inactive, but merciful ; he left nine sons.

Mahomet IV. who took the island of Candy from the Venetians, after a siege of thirty years, which cost the conquerors 180,000 men, and the besiged and their allies 80,000, which gave the Turks possession of the Morea, and they still retain it ; he was also successful against the emperor and laid siege to Vienna, but was obliged to relinquish that attempt. He was compelled to resign the empire through the intrigues of the clergy, backed by the soldiery, in 1687 : died in prison 1693. Handsome, brave, and unwearied in the pursuit of glory ; he also possessed clemency and justice.

Solyman II. died 1691. Happy in his domestic government, but unfortunate in his wars.

Achmet II. died 1695. Likewise unsuccessful in war, which hastened his death.

Mustapha

Mustapha II. defeated at the head of his army by prince Eugene. His fixing his residence at Adrianople produced a revolution in 1703, by which he was dethroned, and the musti put to death: he died 1704.

Achmet III. gave protection to Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Bender: successful against Russia, but in the war against Venice and the Empire, he met with repeated defeats by prince Eugene, which, with the disgraceful peace of Passarowitz, in 1718, and the success of Kouli Khan, raised a rebellion at Constantinople, which he in vain attempted to allay, by giving the people the heads of the vizir, chief admiral, and secretary, but he was deposed and died in 1730: he was succeeded by

Mahomet V. vanquished by the Persians, but obtained many advantages over the imperialists; however, from the great success of the Russians, he was obliged to make a dishonourable peace with both nations: died 1754: a learned prince.

Osman,

Osman, died 1757. His reign was too short to form any just character of him, except his love for peace.

Mustapha III. in whose reign the Russians gave so rude a shock to this vast empire, that it will be long, if ever, before it recovers: died Jan. 21, 1774. This patriotic, but unfortunate, prince appointed his brother to succeed him, though he left a son, named Selim, b. 1761, alledging that, in such dangerous times, it would be imprudent to leave the kingdom to be swayed by so young a person, but strongly recommended him to his brother's protection.

Achmet IV. eldest surviving brother of the late sultan (prince Bajazet dying 1771) obtained a peace, July 1774: he has several children.

## G R E A T   B R I T A I N .

**T**HE island of Great Britain, consisting of England and Scotland, is the largest in Europe, the south part of it is the richest, best cultivated, and most populous of any country in that quarter of the globe ; Ireland has long been subject to her, she possesses dominions to an immense extent in North America and Asia, with several settlements on the coast of Africa ; and is the first maritime power in Europe ; the capital of England is London, of Scotland, Edinburgh, and of Ireland, Dublin.

The established religion of England is the reformed, distinguished by the name of the church of England, universal toleration is granted in that nation. The church of Scotland is entirely modelled from that of Geneva. Ireland has the same national church as  
 England,

# G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

1. James I. united the crowns of England and Scotland, died, 1625.

2. Charles I.  
beheaded, 1649.

Elizabeth,  
Frederic elector palatine.

3. Charles II.  
d. 1684.

4. James II.  
abdicated, 1688.

Mary,  
William prince of Orange.

Dorothy,  
Ernest Aug. elector of Hanover.

5. Mary II.  
d. 1694.

6. Ann,  
d. 1714.

5. William III.  
d. 1702.

7. George I.  
d. 1727.

8. George II. died 1760.

Frederic-Lewis prince of Wales, d. 1751.

9. George III. his present Majesty, born, June 4, 1738.





England, but two thirds of the inhabitants are catholics.

The government is a limited monarchy, hereditary, and females are capable of the succession, the title of his present majesty is king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, and he is head of the church. His foreign titles are duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, arch-treasurer of the holy Roman empire and elector, he has a revenue of 900,000*l.* a year settled upon him for the expence of his household ; the heir apparent has the title of prince of Wales by creation ; he is born prince of Scotland, and earl of Chester and Cornwall. James I. ordered that his eldest son should be stiled simply prince of Great Britain, but that of prince of Wales, is usually if not constantly used.

Some of our Anglo-Saxon monarchs stiled themselves emperor, and took greek titles. They were formerly addressed by the stile of grace, excellent grace, and highness, but

Henry

Henry VIII. took that of majesty, in which he has been followed by other kings. They are now stiled most gracious, or most excellent majesty, dread sovereign used by queen Elizabeth and James I. is now discontinued; by other princes, the king is stiled his Britannic Majesty. Our kings have used the arched or imperial crown for eight hundred years, and all other kings have borrowed it from them; for instance, Lewis XII. of France, upon his marriage with Mary, sister to Henry VIII. Scotland, upon the marriage of James IV. with a princess of England; Spain, by the marriage of Philip II. with Mary I. of England; the kings of Denmark never used it till James I. married a princess of that kingdom, and from one or other of these nations all others have taken it. All the princes of the blood royal are stiled royal highness. Queen Elizabeth suffered none to address her but upon the knee, which is now discontinued, but the king and queen are waited upon in that posture. The sovereign is head  
of

of the order of the garter, thistle, and bath; the former is the first in the world, many emperors as well as kings of Scotland, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, &c. have been companions, though the kings of England never receive any foreign order.

The royal mottos of England are *Dieu et mon droit*, and *Semper eadem*, that of Scotland *Nemo me impune laceffit*.

England, one of the oldest monarchies in Europe, was erected by Egbert, in 800, whose descendants governed for more than two centuries, including the reigns of the three Danish kings; after the death of Edward the Confessor, Harold II. the greatest subject in the kingdom, took possession of the diadem, which he was deprived of, together with his life, by William duke of Normandy, another, but more splendid intruder.

William the Bastard, surnamed the Conqueror, the seventh duke of Normandy, from Rollo its first duke, is the stock from which all the succeeding sovereigns of England are

E descended;

descended ; the crown remained in the male line no longer than during the reigns of his two sons, William II. and Henry I. upon the latter's death Stephen, grandson of the Conqueror, by his daughter Adelaide, took possession of the sceptre, and held it, though with difficulty, till his death, when Henry II. grandson of Henry I. whose surname was Plantagenet, restored the hereditary line of William I. and joined the royal blood of the Anglo-Saxon family with that of the conqueror; his descendants governed 331 years, during the reigns of fourteen kings, and were succeeded by the house of Tudor, from which England had five sovereigns, who sat upon the throne 118 years; and they, by the house of Stuart, which gave six monarchs and Nassau one, after the death of queen Anne, the Brunswick line acceded, which has given three.

The monarchy of Scotland is still older than that of England; under Malcolm Conmore (contemporary with William the Conqueror) that crown became absolutely hereditary,

tary, and continued in the male line for 228 years, and gave eight kings (including Malcolm, but not the usurpers Donald and Duncan) they, like our Normanic kings, had no family surname; upon the failure of male issue it came by a female first to the Baliols, who gave two sovereigns, and then to the Bruces, who governed Scotland also under two princes; and lastly to the Stuarts, the ninth sovereign of which family was James VI. who united that crown with England.

James I. is now the stock, as William the Conqueror was heretofore, with this difference, that the crown is limited to such princes as shall be of the protestant religion.

James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, was son of Mary queen of Scotland and Henry lord Darnley; the former was the daughter of James V. son of James IV. by Margaret daughter of Henry VII. of England; from which alliance the family of Stuart derived their right to the English throne, and in king James's person were united every possible claim to both crowns, as well from

Egbert as William the Conqueror, and also from Malcolm. He was born June 19, 1566 : died March 27, 1625.

*Queen of James I.*

Ann, daughter of Frederic II. king of Denmark, born Dec. 12, 1574, married Aug. 20, 1590 : died March 2, 1619.

*Their Issue.*

1. Henry-Frederic, prince of Wales, b. Feb. 19, 1593 : died Nov. 6, 1612, unmarried, deservedly regretted by all.
2. Robert : died young.
3. Charles I. b. at Dumferling, in Scotland, Nov. 19, 1600. Vide next section.
4. Elizabeth, b. in Scotland, Aug. 19, 1596, married Feb. 14, 1612, to Frederic V. elector palatine of the Rhine, and crowned king of Bohemia, from which, as well as his hereditary dominions, he was expelled by the emperor Ferdinand II. he died at Mentz, Nov. 29, 1632 : a virtuous but unfortunate prince. She survived him and resided



resided in Holland till the restoration of her nephew, Charles II. when she came to England, and died Feb. 13, 1661. She bore her unhappy situation with peculiar fortitude. From this lady are descended the Brunswick line, as will be seen in section V.

5. Margaret, b. 1598, in Scotland : died a child.
6. Mary, b. 1605 : died 1607.
7. Sophia, b. 1606 : lived but a few days.

## SECTION II.

Charles I. created prince of Wales Nov. 3, 1616, succeeded his father, beheaded Jan. 30, 1649. The errors of his reign were great; his sincerity may be justly questioned, but his unparalleled misfortunes bear no proportion to his misconduct : in private life he was truly amiable, was a lover of and patronized the fine arts, and the dispersion of his fine collection by the fanatical regicides will ever be remembered with regret.

*His Queen.*

Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France, mar. May 1. 1625. She retired to France before the king's decapitation, where she experienced hardships only to be equalled by those of her mother: she died hated by the English, and even neglected in France, Aug. 31, 1669: she was the most beautiful princess of her age; unhappily for herself and family, she inherited the intriguing disposition of her mother, without any of the genius of her father. She is said to have married an English nobleman after the king's death.

*Their Issue.*

1. Charles, b. March 18, 1628, d. the same day.
2. Charles II. b. May 29, 1630; upon the death of his father he succeeded to the title, but not to the regal power until the year 1660: he died Feb. 17, 1685. He disgraced his fine abilities, great wit, elegance of manners, and good taste, with irreligion, hatred to public

public liberty, indolence, unbounded extravagance, and debauchery.

*His queen.*

Catherine, daughter of John IV. king of Portugal, born Nov. 15, 1638, married in May, 1662; she returned through France and Spain into Portugal, and was received in both kingdoms with every honour that could be paid her; Pedro king of Portugal made her regent of his kingdom: she died at Lisbon December 30, 1705; she left her fortune, which was immensely large, to the king of Portugal, which was a great disappointment to the clergy, who expected it.

3. James II. born Oct. 14, 1636. Vide section III.
4. Henry duke of Gloucester, born 1640: died unmarried Sept. 13, 1660; his death was a great misfortune to the kingdom.
5. Mary, born 1631; married 1641, to William prince of Orange, who died at the Hague, 1650, of the small-pox,

being then only 24 years old : she died at Whitehall December 24, 1660, upon a visit to her brother Charles II. Her endeavours to save her father, and the tenderness she shewed to her family during the usurpation, intitle her to all praise ; she left one child.

1. William-Henry-Frisco, b. Nov. 4, 1650, prince of Orange, created stadtholder 1672, and lastly king of Great-Britain, of which he was declared Feb. 13, 1689, and reigned jointly with his consort queen Mary his first cousin, the eldest daughter of king James II. till her death in 1694, after which he reigned alone : d. Feb. 21, 1702. He possessed depth of judgment, great personal courage ; the favour of his own country, and the deliverer of Britain ; he was however cold, sequestered, and libidinous ; and often sacrificed the blood and treasure of these kingdoms to his ambition and enmity to Lewis XIV.

6. Elizabeth,

6. Elizabeth, born 1635, died a prisoner at Carisbrook castle, 1650, of grief for her father's unhappy fate.
7. Ann, born 1636, died 1640.
8. Henrietta-Maria, born 1644; married 1661 to Philip duke of Orleans, only brother to Lewis XIII. of France: she died 1670, by poison as it is supposed through jealousy; she was witty, but dissipated; she had a son and two daughters, the former of whom died an infant. One of her daughters was first queen of Charles II. king of Spain, by whom she had no child; the other Anna-Maria married to Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, whose descendants are the nearest allied to James I. (after the pretender) but are excluded as being catholics.

### SECTION III.

James II. duke of York, upon his brother's death succeeded him as king of Great Britain, and was deservedly driven from his throne in 1688: he died an exile in France, Aug. 6, 1701.

701. His arbitrary and tyrannic measures, together with his cruelty and bigotry, rendered him universally odious. It must however be confessed that he had application, and was frugal of the public money.

*His Wives.*

Ann, eldest daughter of Edward earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, mar. Sept. 1660, d. March 31, 1671, in her thirty-fourth year.

Maria-Beatrix-Eleanora de Este, daughter of Alphonso IV. duke of Modena, b. Sept. 25, 1658, mar. Nov. 21, 1673, and d. Sept. 16, 1701. She lamented the misfortunes of herself and family with tears till her death; the more perhaps, as it was greatly owing to her own imprudent and bigotted conduct.

*Issue by the first marriage.*

1. Charles duke of Cambridge, b. 1660, died 1661.
2. James, also duke of Cambridge, b. 1663, d. 1667.
3. Charles



3. Charles duke of Kendal, b. 1666, d. 1667.
4. Edgar, d. of Cambridge, 1667, d. 1671.
5. Mary II. b. April 30, 1662, mar. Nov. 4, 1677, to William-Henry, prince of Orange, with whom she was crowned sovereign of Great Britain, Feb. 13, 1689. She died of the small pox, Dec. 28, 1694, having never had a child. Elegant in her person and manners, condescending to her husband; firm in her love to the protestant religion, and the liberty of her country.
6. Ann, b. Feb. 6, 1665, acceded to the crown of Great Britain upon the death of king William III. 1702. She died Aug. 1, 1714. Her reign was one of the most splendid in the British annals, yet she was rather a good woman than a great queen, but was fortunate in the choice of her ministers. She married July 28, 1683, to George, prince of Denmark, created d. of Cumberland, who died Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55, by whom she

she had many children, but none survived her.

*Issue of Queen Anne.*

1. William, duke of Gloucester, and knight of the garter, b. July 24, 1689: d. Aug. 10, 1700; this prince was carefully educated by William III. and would have inherited the crown had he lived; bishop Burnet, his tutor, gives a pleasing character of him.
2. George, b. 1692, died immediately after.
3. A daughter, born dead, 1684.
4. Mary, b. 1685, died 1690.
5. Ann Sophia, b. 1686, died the year following.
6. Mary, b. 1690, and died immediately after; as did several other children of queen Ann.
7. Henrietta, born 1668, died 1669.
8. Katharine, born 1670, died 1671.

*Issue*

*Issue of the second Marriage of king James II.*

9. Charles, d. of Cambridge, b. 1677, d. in the same year.
10. James-Francis-Edward, b. June 21, 1688, created prince of Wales, taken by his mother into France, where he was educated; he died Dec. 31, 1766; he endeavoured to maintain his pretensions to the British crown only by manifestos, medals, &c.

*His Wife.*

Maria-Clementina, daughter of John, and grandson of John Sobieski king of Poland, married 1719, died 1735; a religious, accomplished and unfortunate lady.

*Their Issue.*

1. Charles-Edward, b. Dec. 31, 1720, he made an attempt to obtain Britain in 1715, and 1745, but was driven from thence; he has drowned a sprightly understanding by excess  
of

of drinking ; he resides now at Florence as duke of Albany, being supported chiefly by his brother :— he married in 1772 Ludovica, princess of Stolberg, by whom he has had no child.

2. Henry-Benedict, b. 1725, is known by the title of cardinal York, to which he was raised 1747 ; he lives in retirement from choice, is unaffectedly pious, and exemplarily charitable.

11. Catharine Laura, b. 1674, died 1675.

12. Isabella, b. 1676 : died 1680.

13. Charlotta-Maria, b. 1682 : died in the same year.

14. Louis-Maria-Theresa, born, in France, 1692 : died a nun in that kingdom 1712.

#### SECTION IV.

The descendants of Charles I. having forfeited their claim to these realms, by their attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, it

was

was necessary to go back to those of king James I. two of his children only married: Charles I.'s family, has been already given, it now remains to take that of Elizabeth his daughter.

*The children of Elizabeth, princess royal of Great Britain, daughter of James I. and Frederic V. elector palatine.*

1. Frederic-Henry, b. 1614, drowned in Harlem-Meer, in Holland, 1629.
2. Charles-Lodowic, b. 1617; by the treaty of Munster he obtained the lower palatinate and the dignity of elector, but was obliged to resign the upper; he died 1680. By Charlotte daughter of William V. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, he had
  1. Charles elector palatine, born 1651, married Wilhelmina-Ernestina, daughter of Frederic III. king of Denmark; he died 1683 without issue; in whom ended the elder branch of the palatine family; the electorate passing at his death to that of Newburg.
  2. Frederic, born 1653, left no issue.
  3. Charlotte-

3. Charlotte-Elizabeth, b. 1652, abjured the protestant faith, and became the second wife of Philip duke of Orleans, only brother of Lewis XIII. whose descendants are catholics : she died 1723.
3. Rupert, created duke of Cumberland, earl of Holderness, and installed knight of the garter by king Charles II. b. 1619 ; he took an active part in the civil wars in England, in which kingdom he died 1682, unmarried.
4. Maurice, b. 1620, shipwrecked 1654 in going to the West Indies with some ships that still retained their allegiance to king Charles II. he never married.
5. Lewis. b. 1623, died 1625.
6. Edward, b. 1624, died 1663 ; he changed his religion, and married Ann of Mantua, daughter of the duke of Nevers, sister to the queen of Poland, and aunt to the empress Mary de Gonzaga, by whom he had
  1. Louisa-Maria, married to Charles-Theodore, pr. of Salm, d. 1679, by whom she had Lewis-Otho, pr. of Salm, (who had three daughters,) Louisa



Louisa and Eleanor-Christina, all of whom professed the catholic religion.

2. Ann, b. 1647, married to Henry-Julius afterwards prince of Conde, by whom she had Lewis III. duke of Bourbon, and three daughters, all whose descendants are catholics.
3. Benedicto - Henrietta - Philippina, b. 1648, mar. 1668 to Frederic duke of Brunswic-Wolfembutte, from which marriage was Charlotte - Jul. mar. to Reginold d. of Modena, d. 1710, and Wilhelmina-Amel. mar. to the emp. Joseph, both of whom left children.
7. Philip, b. 1657, slain in battle near St. Stephens, 1650, left no issue.
8. Gustavus, b. 1632, died 1641.
9. Elizabeth, b. 1618, became protestant abbess of Hellworden, where she died 1681.
10. Louisa-Hollandina, b. 1622, became a Roman catholic, took the veil, and died lady abbess of Maubuisson, in France, 1709.
11. Henrietta-Maria, b. 1626, mar. to Sigismund Ragolski, prince of Transilvania, d. 1651.

12. Charlotte, b. 1628, died 1631.
13. Sophia, born at the Hague, Oct. 13, 1630, mar. 1658 to Ernest - Augustus, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, of the line of Hanover, from which marriage descended his present majesty; this lady and her sisters Elizabeth and Louisa were the most accomplished princesses in Europe: she died June 8, 1713. Vide next sect.

## SECTION V.

Having thus brought down the succession to the princess Sophia, whose descendants are the only protestants of the blood royal of Great Britain, it may not be improper to say a few words of the family of her illustrious consort.

The house of Brunswick, now upon the British throne, has the same origin with that of d'Este, dukes of Modena in Italy, whose common ancestor, Cajus Aëtius, a noble Roman of Este or Atteste, left a son also named Cajus, who was honoured by the emperor Honorius with several grants of territory and titles

titles of distinction, for services rendered that prince against the Visigoths. Cajus died prince of Este, and his descendants following his example against the barbarians, obtained a very extensive domain in Italy, a small part of which now forms the ecclesiastical state, being given by a princess of this family, named Matilda, to the pope and his successors. Azon d'Este settled in Germany, about the year 1000, by Cunigunda, sister of Guelph III. duke of Bavaria and Corinthia, he left Guelph IV. who upon the death of his paternal uncle without issue, succeeded to the dominions of that house: his son Guelph V. surnamed the valiant, was created duke of Bavaria by the emp. Hen. II. His son Guelph VI. married Matilda, the richest heiress in Europe, but leaving no issue, his brother Henry the black, succeeded to his dominions. He died 1125, having married Wulfhild, daughter of Magnus, last duke of Saxony, of the Bulling family, by whom he had Henry the proud, who succeeded to Bavaria in 1137. Sometime after this the em-

peror Lothair his father-in-law granted him the investiture of Saxony, and also appointed him his successor in the empire, which latter however he was deprived of; he died 1139; by whose death both Saxony and Bavaria descended to his son Henry V. surnamed the lion; he married Maud eldest daughter of Henry II. king of England; this splendid alliance could not prevent the emperor Henry IV. son of Frederic-Barbarossa, from depriving him of many parts of his territories; he died 1195, with the character of one of the most powerful, valiant, and accomplished princes of that age; and none perhaps was so ungratefully used by his country for the eminent services he rendered it. He is always looked upon as the founder of the house of Brunswick, it is therefore pretty singular that his present majesty should be so directly descended from one of the greatest and best kings that ever swayed our scepter, and in whom was united the royal Anglo-Saxon and Norman blood.

The

The issue of this marriage was three sons and two daughters, viz. Henry the younger who left only a daughter; Otho created earl of York by k. Rich. I. afterwards elected emperor and died without issue; William, born at Winchester, who (in honour of his descent by his mother) took two lions passant guardant, or, in a field gules, as king Henry II. his grandfather bore them before his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitain: He became an hostage for Rich. I. when shamefully detained a prisoner in Germany; upon his brother's death he succeeded to the paternal dominions of his family: his son Otho surnamed the infant, (by Helena daughter of Waldomer, king of Denmark) was created duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh 1235, by the emp. Ferdinand II. at the intercession of his consort Isabella, daughter of king John of England, a relation of Otho's: from him all the succeeding dukes descended.

The princes of this family have always distinguished themselves by their political abilities, and great courage; beside receiving the

imperial honour they have given three kings to Britain, one to Naples and Sicily, besides a great number of secular and ecclesiastical princes, and have intermarried with the imperial and most of the royal houses in Europe: the duke of Brunswic-Wolfembutte is the eldest branch, and that of Britain the younger.

Ernest-Augustus, duke of Brunswic-Lunenbourg, married 1650, to Sophia granddaughter of king James I. and daughter of Elizabeth princess royal of Great Britain. By the treaty of Westphalia he obtained that one of his family should be elected bishop of Osnaburg alternately with one of the roman catholic religion, and accordingly upon the death of cardinal Wertemberg; in 1668 he became bishop of that see, in 1692 he was raised to the dignity of elector, which was to descend to his family; the office of great standard bearer was to have been added to it by the emperor Leopold, but he was prevented doing it, by the ducal house of Wertemberg protesting against it; the house of Hanover is now the only electoral family without an hereditary office; but they have assumed that of arch-

arch-



arch-treasurer of the empire. He died at Herenhausen February 3, 1698.

*Issue of the elector Ernest-Augustus, and the  
princess Sophia.*

1. George-Lewis b. May 20, 1660. Vide next section.
2. Frederic-Augustus, slain in an Action against the Turks in Transylvania, 1690.
3. Maximilian-William, b. 1666, renounced the protestant religion, and became field-marshal general of the imperial army, d. 1726.
4. Charles-Philip, b. 1669: died in the field of battle against the Turks and Tartars, d. 1674.
5. Christian, b. 1671: was drowned in the Danube, returning from an engagement against the French near Ulm, 1703.
6. Ernest - Augustus, bishop of Osnaburg and duke of York, Albany and earl of Ulster, b. 1674: died 1728.
7. Sophia b. 1663, mar. to Frederic-William, elector of Brandenburg, afterwards king of Prussia: died 1705.

## SECTION VI.

George-Lewis, succeeded his father in the electorate of Hanover and duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, and upon the death of his uncle and father-in-law, George-William, to that of Zell, and upon that of queen Ann to the kingdom of Great-Britain :\* he died suddenly at Osnaburgh, June 11, 1727. He

\* To form an idea of the succession as it stood upon the accession of King George I. it should be remarked, that all the descendants of James I. were become catholics, except the houses of Brunswick and Brandenburg, who were the furthest removed in blood, there being then before them, of the descendants of Charles I. James-Edward, son of king James II. the houses of Savoy (now Sardinia) France, Spain (extinct in Ferdinand VI.) of the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. the houses of Orleans, Lorrain (now the imperial) Salm (now lost in the female Branches) Ursel, Bourbon, Conti, Maine, Modena, Imperial (now passed into those of Saxony and Bavaria, by the daughters of the emperor Joseph); there was at that time upwards of forty princes of these families, who were nearer than George I. but were all excluded, as being catholics.

was

was one of the most fortunate princes that has lived in Europe, which his prudence and valour entitled him to: his predilection for Hanover, though natural, was much disliked by his other subjects.

*His Consort.*

Sophia-Dorothea, b. Sept. 15, 1666, only child of George William, duke of Zell, and uncle to George I. mar. Nov. 21, 1682; she died Nov. 2. 1726. After a very long confinement, for a supposed infidelity to his bed, it is said her innocence appeared so clear to the king some time after he became king of Great Britain, that he invited her over to partake of the royal honours, but she declined it.

*Their Issue.*

1. George II. b. Nov. 10, 1683. Vide next section.
2. William-Ernest; b. 1685: died young.
3. Sophia-Dorothea, b. 1687, mar. Dec. 9, to Fred. II. king of Prussia, father of the present king.

SECTION

## SECTION VII.

George - Augustus II. created prince of Wales 1714, succeeded to Great Britain and Hanover 1727 ; died suddenly Oct. 25, 1760 ; in the height of glory he was a just and merciful prince, but resembled his father in his too great attachment to his electoral dominions.

*His queen.*

Carolina-Wilhelmina-Doröthea, daughter of John - Frederic Margrave, of Brandenburg Anspach, b. March 1, 1683, mar. Aug. 22, 1705 : died Nov. 20, 1737.

*Their Issue.*

1. Frederic-Lewis prince of Wales and duke Gloucester, b. January 20, 1706. Vide next section.
2. Son, born 1716, died immediately.
3. George-William, duke of Gloucester, b. 1717 : died the following year.
4. William-Augustus, duke of Cumberland and knight of the garter, b. 1721 : died 1765, a bachelor.

5. Ann,

5. Ann, born 1709, mar. 1733 to William-Charles-Frifo, Prince of Orange, and Stadtholder of Holland: she died 1759, after having been declared governess of the united states, during the minority of her son.
6. Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora, b. June 10, 1711, the only surviving child of his late majesty.
7. Carolina-Elizabeth, b. 1713: died 1757, unmarried.
8. Mary b. 1723, married to Frederic Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, 1740; he declared himself a Roman catholic in 1754, on which account she separated from him and died 1771.
9. Louisa, b. 1724, mar. to Frederic V. king of Denmark 1743: died 1751.

## S. E. C. T. I. O. N. VIII.

Frederic-Louis, created prince of Wales, came into England 1729: died March 20, 1751, universally regretted.

*His*

*His Consort.*

Augusta, daughter of Frederic II. duke of Saxe-Gotha, b. Nov. 30, 1719, mar. May 6, 1736 : died Feb. 8, 1772.

*Their Issue.*

1. George-William-Frederic III. b. June 4, 1738.
2. Edward - Augustus duke of York, knight of the garter, b. 1741 : died in Italy 1767, unmarried.
3. William - Henry, duke of Gloucester, knight of the garter, b. Nov. 25, 1743, married the countess dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he has had issue
  1. William - Henry, b. at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776.
  2. Sophia-Matilda, b. May 29, 1773.
  3. Caroline-Augusta-Maria, b. 1774 : died 1775.
4. Henry Frederic, duke of Cumberland and knight of the garter, b. Nov. 7, 1745, mar. 1771, Ann, daughter of Simon Lord Irnham,



- Irnham, and widow of — Horton, Esq.  
 She has had no child by his Royal Highness.
5. Frederic-William, b. 1749; died 1765.
  6. Augusta, b. 1737, mar. 1764, to Charles-William-Frederic, duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle.
  7. Elizabeth - Caroline, b. 1741: died 1759, unmarried.
  9. Caroline-Matilda, b. 1751, posthumous mar. 1766, to Christian VII. king of Denmark; obliged to leave that kingdom, from the ill usage she received, escorted by a British squadron to Hanover, in 1772, and died at Zell, 1775.

## SECTION IX.

George III. created Prince of Wales 1751, succeeded Oct. 25, 1760, crowned Sept. 22, 1761, gave peace to Europe 1762, to the blessings of which he devoted his reign, till it was fatally disturbed by the rebellion in America. France and Spain having espoused their cause a war was declared against them; and lately his majesty found it expedient to commence hostilities with Holland, for her perfidious conduct

conduct to her old ally. His majesty is, in an eminent degree, religious, just and merciful; his conjugal and parental tenderness, his taste for and patronage of the fine arts are universally known and acknowledged.

*His Queen.*

Sophia-Charlotta, b. May 16, 1744, daughter of Charles - Lewis - Frederic, duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, mar. Sept. 8, 1761. The many virtues, centered in this amiable personage, command at once the love and admiration of Britain.

*Their Issue.*

1. George - Augustus - Frederic, b. Aug. 12, 1762, electoral prince of Brunswic-Lunenburg, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Isles and great steward of Scotland, created prince of Wales and earl of Chester Aug. 17, following. His household was established at the close of the year 1780.
2. Frederic, knight of the garter, b. Aug. 16, 1763, elected bishop of Osnaburg, Feb.

Feb. 27, 1764, upon the death of Clement of Bavaria elector of Cologne. He is now making a tour upon the continent.

3. William-Henry, b. Aug. 21, 1765, has been for some time in the royal navy.
4. Edward, b. Nov. 2, 1767.
5. Ernest-Augustus, b. June 5, 1771.
6. Frederic-Augustus, b. Jan. 27, 1773.
7. Adolphus-Frederic, b. Feb. 24, 1774.
8. Octavius, b. Feb. 23, 1779.
9. Alfred, b. Sept. 22, 1780.
10. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, b. Sept. 29, 1766.
11. Augusta-Sophia, b. Nov. 8, 1768.
12. Elizabeth, b. May 22, 1770.
13. Mary, b. April 25, 1776.
14. Sophia, b. Nov. 3, 1777.

## F R A N C E.

## S E C T I O N I.

THE kingdom of France is six hundred miles in length and five hundred in breadth, is bounded on the north by the British channel, and the Netherlands, on the east by Germany, Switzerland and Italy, on the south the Mediterranean and Spain, and on the west by the Bay of Biscay ; it has also dominions in America and other parts of the world, but they have in this century lost much by the English ; however this is amply compensated for by the additions they have made in Europe ; the capital is Paris, the revenue about seven millions ; the Roman catholic religion only, is suffered in France and its dependencies, the government is next to despotic ; the succession to the crown is hereditary, but confined to males, and a prince a descendant from a female is excluded : the  
royal

# The ROYAL HOUSE of BOURBON.

Anthony de Bourbon, king of Navarre, died 1562.

Henry IV. king of France and Navarre, died 1610.

Lewis XIII. died 1643.

Lewis XIV. died 1715.

Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain.

Lewis Dauphin died 1711.

Lewis Dauphin  
died 1712.

Philip V. king of Spain,  
died 1746.

Lewis XV.  
died 1774.

Lewis I.  
k. of Spain.

Ferdinand VI.  
k. of Spain.

Charles III.  
k. of Spain.

Philip  
duke of Parma.

Lewis Dauphin  
died 1766.

Charles Anthony  
prince of Asturias.

Ferdinand IV.  
k. of Naples.

Ferdinand  
duke of Parma.

Lewis XVI. present king of France.

FH

MVSEVM  
BRITANNICVM



royal titles are only Lewis XVI. by the grace of God king of France and Navarre, the latter is not always used, and the arms of that kingdom still less upon their money ; their motto is *Lilia non laborant neque nent*. But generally the sovereign is stiled his most christian majesty ; he also calls himself eldest son of the church ; the heir to the crown, if the descendant of the prince regnant, has the title of dauphin ever since Hubert the last count of Dauphiny left his dominions (having no child) to the king of France and his successors, provided the eldest son of every king should take that title, the second son (or in case there is no son, the next prince of the blood) and the eldest daughter, have the titles of monseure and madame, the other royal children princes and princesses of the blood, royal and royal highness.

After the declension of the Roman empire the Franks broke in upon Gaul, and conquered the kingdom ; their first king was Pharamond, who reigned in the former part

of the fifth century ; of this family were twenty-one kings failing in Childeric V. about 751 ; the second race of their kings began under Pepin the father of Charlemagne, who raised the kingdom to an empire. This line failed, (after giving thirteen kings) in Lewis V. about 988, and was succeeded by the Capetine race, so called from Hugh Capet, mayor of the palace, who usurped the diadem. This family governed France under fifteen kings, and became extinct in 1328, under Charles the fair, whose cousin Philip VI. was first of the house of Valois, which gave thirteen sovereigns, and expired in 1589, in the person of Henry III. who was succeeded by Henry IV. the first of the present family.

## SECTION II.

Upon the extinction of the family of Valois, the succession fell to that of Bourbon, according to the Salic law, long established ; Henry the Great derived his title to the crown of France from Lewis IX. who had  
been

been dead more than three centuries, and from whom he was in the tenth descent, being related to his predecessor but in the twenty-second degree, except by marriage, a circumstance singular in its kind, and though so remote, none disputed his claim except from religious motives; no motto was ever better chosen than that of the Bourbon's, being *Esperance*, i. e. *Hope*. This family has now three monarchs upon the thrones of France, Spain and Naples; they are therefore as much to be dreaded as the house of Austria was formerly.

*Descent of Henry IV. from Lewis IX.*

Lewis IX. king of France, surnamed the Saint, died 1270, whose sixth son Robert, count de Clermont, was father of Lewis duke of Bourbon. Lewis had two sons from the eldest, Peter succeeded the dukes of Bourbon, who became extinct after several descents, and James count de la Marche; the father of John count de la Marche, the father of Lewis count of Vendosme, who left John, who bore the same title and was the father of

Francis, whose son Charles de Bourbon, count of Vendosme, born 1489, married Frances daughter of Rene duke of Alençon, and widow of the duke of Longueville, 1534, by whom he had,

1. Anthony duke of Vendosme, born 1518, and became king of Navarre in right of his wife. Vide next section.
2. Francis count d'Enguien, b. 1519, died 1546, by the fall of a trunk that was thrown upon his head ; he left no children.
3. Charles cardinal of Bourbon and bishop of Roan, b. 1523 ; the holy league gave him the title of Charles X. and coined money in his name : he died 1590, in prison.
4. John duke of Enguien, b. 1528, killed in the battle of St. Quintin, 1557.
5. Lewis, b. 1530, slain at the battle of Jarnac 1569, from whom the princes of Conde and Conti are descended.
6. Margaret, b. 1516, mar. to Francis of Cleves, d. of Nevers.
7. Magdalen.
8. Catherine.
9. Renata.

} Lady abbeſſes of Poictiers,  
Seceſſion and Chelles.

10. Eleanor,

10. Eleanor, born 1535, and died 1611. Another daughter either died young or became a nun.

### SECTION III.

Anthony de Bourbon, duke of Vendosme and king of Navarre, but had little more than the title, d. 1562: he was head of the protestant interest in France, but no great dependance was placed in him, being a prince of an unsteady variable temper.

#### *His queen.*

Joan de Albert, only child of Henry II. king of Navarre, died June 9, 1572, which being so near the fatal day of St. Bartholomew, has left a strong suspicion that she was poisoned, particularly as she was of the reformed religion: she was every way a great and accomplished woman.

#### *Their Issue.*

1. Henry prince of Bern, king of Navarre, and afterwards the fourth of that name,

G 3

king

king of France, and justly furnamed the great, born 1553. Vide next section.

2. Catharine, mar. 1599, to Henry duke of Lorrain: she died 1604, without issue.

#### SECTION IV.

Henry IV. restored the monarchy of France to more than her pristine glory, after she had been long torn by civil and religious wars; he was stabbed in his coach by the infamous Ravilliac, May 14, 1610. It is not in the power of words to express the praises justly due to so truly great and good a king.

##### *His queens.*

Margaret de Valois, daughter of Henry II. and sister of Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. kings of France, at whose marriage happened the massacre of St. Bartholomew, divorced from him for infidelity 1600, died March 27, 1615, without ever being a mother.

Mary de Medici, daughter of Francis I. grand duke of Tuscany, b. April 26, 1575; mar. October 5, 1600; became regent upon the  
the



the death of Henry IV. driven out of France 1631 : died at Cologne in want of common necessaries, July 13, 1642.

*Issue of king Henry IV. and queen Mary de Medici.*

1. Lewis XIII. b. Sept. 27, 1601. Vide next section.
2. ——— duke of Orleans, b. 1605, d. 1611.
3. Gaston John Baptist, duke of Orleans, b. 1608 : he married first, Mary daughter of Henry de Bourbon, duke of Montpensier ; upon her death in 1627, he married Margaret daughter of Francis count de Vaudemont, of Lorrain, who died 1672 ; by her he had four daughters.
4. Elizabeth, b. 1606, mar. in 1615 to Philip IV. of Spain, d. 1644.
5. Christina, b. 1607, mar. to Victor-Ame-deus I. duke of Savoy, d. 1663.
6. Henrietta-Maria, b. 1609, mar. 1625 to Charles I. king of Great Britain, d. 1669.

## SECTION V.

Lewis XIII. died May 14, 1643 ; under whom cardinal Richlieu and Mazarine con-

ducted the affairs of France to his and the nation's honor; he was just and brave, but did not inherit his father's genius.

*His queen.*

Anna-Maria-Mauritia, daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, b. 1601, mar. 1615, died July 3, 1640: she was regent during the minority of Lewis XIV.

*Their Children.*

1. Lewis XIV. b. Sept. 5, 1638. Vide next section.
2. Philip duke of Orleans, born 1640, mar. first Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Charles I. king of Great-Britain, who died in 1670, the year following he mar. Charlotte-Elizabeth, daughter of Charles-Lewis, elector palatine: he died 1701; by these ladies he had several children; from Philip, one of them, the present duke of Orleans is descended; and his eldest daughter Mary-Louisa, became queen to Charles II. king of Spain.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

Lewis XIV. succeeded his father, d. Sept. 1, 1715. He had the misfortune to survive his good fortune; handsome, accomplished, patron of the sciences, and the best bred man in Europe, but haughty, vain-glorious, and ambitious to excess..

*His queen.*

Maria-Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain, mar. 1660, died July 30, 1683.

*Their Issue.*

1. Lewis Dauphin, b. Nov. 1, 1661. Vide below.

SECTION VII.

Lewis Dauphin, died April 14, 1711.

*His Wife.*

Mary-Ann-Christina, daughter of Ferdinand-Maria, elector of Bavaria, b. 1660, mar. 1680, and died 1690.

*Their*

*Their Children.*

1. Lewis duke of Burgundy, afterwards dauphin, b. Aug. 6, 1682. Vide next section.
2. Philip duke of Anjou, and afterwards king of Spain, b. 1683, from whom the kings of Spain and Naples are descended. Vide Spain.
3. Gaston duke of Berry, b. 1684.

S E C T I O N VIII.

Lewis duke of Burgundy and dauphin, d. Feb. 18, 1712.

*His Marriage.*

Maria-Adelaide, eldest daughter of Victor-Amedeus, duke of Savoy, b. 1685, mar. 1698, and died 1712.

*Their Issue.*

1. Son, styled duke of Berry, d. 1705, soon after his birth.
2. Son, b. 1707, also styled duke of Berry, and after his father's death declared dauphin, died March 8, 1712.

3. Lewis

3. Lewis XV. b. Sept. 15, 1710. Vide next section.

## SECTION IX.

Lewis XV. died May 10, 1774; he acquired the name of Well-beloved, which for some years was very applicable, but in the decline of life he was so attached to his mistresses, that he lost the affections of his people.

### *His Consort.*

Mary Lizczinski, daughter of Stanislaus, who bore the title of king of Poland, b. June 23, 1703, mar. Sept. 5, 1725, died June 24, 1768.

### *Their Issue.*

1. Lewis, dauphin, b. Sept. 4, 1729. Vide next section.
2. Duke de Anjou, b. 1730, died very young.
3. Madame de France, b. 1727, mar. to Philip de Bourbon, duke of Parma.
4. Madame de Chartres, twin sister of the former, died an infant.
5. Henrietta, b. 1723, died young.
6. Maria:

6. Maria-Adelaide, b. 1732, duchess of Lorraine and Bar.
7. Victoria-Louisa-Maria-Theresa, b. 1733. } Now un-
8. Sophia-Philippina, b. 1734. } married.
9. A daughter, b. 1736.
10. Louisa-Maria, b. 1737, a nun.

## SECTION X.

Lewis-dauphin, died Dec. 20, 1766.

### *His Marriages.*

Maria-Theresa, daughter of Philip V. king of Spain, married 1744, d. 1746, in childbed.

Maria-Josepha, daughter of Augustus III. king of Poland, b. 1731, mar. 1747, d. 1767.

### *His Issue by the infants.*

1. A daughter, b. 1746, died an infant.

### *Issue of the dauphin by the princess of Poland.*

2. Duke of Burgundy, b. 1751, died young.
3. Duke of Aquitaine, b. 1753, died 1754.
4. Lewis



4. Lewis XVI. b. Aug. 23, 1754 ; who bore first the title of duke of Berry, then dauphin, and now king of France. Vide next section.
5. Lewis-Stanislaus-Xavier, count de Provence, b. 1755, mar. 1771, Maria-Josepha-Louisa, daughter of Victor II. king of Sardinia, b. 1753, by whom he has a son born 1775, and perhaps other children.
6. Charles-Philip, count de Artois, b. 1757, married 1773 Maria-Theresa, daughter of Victor II. king of Sardinia, b. 1756 ; she has given him a son called the duke de Angouleme, b. 1775, and a daughter in 1776.
7. A princess born 1750, died young.
8. Maria-Adelaide-Clotilda-Xaviere, b. 1759, mar. 1775, to Charles-Emanuel, prince of Piedmont and duke of Savoy.
9. Elizabeth-Philippina-Maria-Helena, born 1764.

## SECTION XI.

Lewis XVI. succeeded his father in 1774 ; he has assisted the Americans in their revolt from

from Great Britain, which has engaged him in a war with that nation ; he is a prince of an amiable character, but without shining abilities.

*His Consort.*

Maria-Antonietta, daughter of Francis I. emperor, b. Nov. 2, 1755, married May 16, 1770.

*Their Issue.*

Madame of France, b. 1778.



# S P A I N.

1. Ferdinand V. king of Arragon,  
ac. 1478, d. 1516.

1. Isabella queen of Castile,  
ac. 1472, d. 1504.

2. Joanna, d. 1554.  
2. Philip I. d. 1506.

3. Charles V. emperor and king of Spain, resigned, 1555, d. 1558.

4. Philip II. d. 1598.

5. Philip III. d. 1621.

6. Philip IV. d. 1665.

7. Charles II.  
d. 1700.

Maria-Theresa.  
Lewis XIV. k. of France.

Mary of Savoy. 3. Philip V. d. 1746. 1 Eliz. of Parma.

9. Lewis I.  
d. 1730.

10. Ferdinand VI.  
d. 1759.

11. Charles III.  
now upon the throne.

## S P A I N.

## S E C T I O N I.

**S**PAIN is seven hundred miles in length, and five hundred in breadth, is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic ocean; by the Mediterranean sea on the east, by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains which separate it from France on the north, and by the straits of Gibraltar on the south; its population is not equal to its extent; the capital is Madrid. Its dominions in America are prodigiously valuable, as well for largeness as their precious mines. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and no other is tolerated; the inquisition, which used to carry such horror with it, is much lessened; the revenue is about five millions, besides what comes from America, which cannot be well estimated. The government is quite arbitrary, though formerly the royal power was exceedingly limited; it is hereditary, but  
since

since the house of Bourbon hath sat upon the throne, females are excluded.

The royal titles and arms are the most numerous of any kingdom in Europe, most of the Spanish provinces having been formerly independent governments, they still retain the title of kingdoms. This method begins to be disused, and that of king of Spain and India taken up in its stead; at least upon the money; but he is more generally stiled his catholic majesty; and what is singular, he does not use his name in proclamations, &c. but only, I the king. The eldest prince bears the title of prince of Asturias, the other princes and princesses, don infant and donna infanta, and royal highness.

This kingdom was invaded in the eighth century, by the Moors of Africa, who put an end to the empire of the goths. It was for a long time divided into many petty sovereignties; each adventurer, both christian and moor, that gained any territory, called himself king, and the ill policy of both, by dividing  
ing



ing their dominions amongst their children, increased the misfortunes.

In the fifteenth century, the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon were the only christian ones in Spain having either by marriages or conquest united the others to them, Ferdinand prince of Aragon marrying Isabella the heiress of Castile, united all the christian diadems.

## SECTION II.

Ferdinand V. surnamed the catholic, succeeded his father John king of Arragon, an. 1478, died January 23, 1516.

### *His Marriages.*

Isabella daughter of John II. king of Castile and Leon, married an. 1469, declared heiress of those kingdoms (in exclusion of the unfortunate lady Joan her niece) and succeeded to that kingdom upon the death of Henry IV. 1472 : she died Nov. 26, 1504.

Germana de Foix, a young and beautiful princess, mar. 1505 : she survived Ferdinand

H

many

many years, and mar. Ferdinand duke of Calabria, son of Frederick the deposed king of Naples, by whom she had no issue.

It must be observed, that Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada, which happened 1492, put an end to the empire of the moors in Spain, and thereupon became sovereigns of all Spain. Ferdinand also added the kingdoms of Navarre and Naples to his other dominions, and Isabella employed Columbus in the discovery of America. He was one of the greatest sovereigns that ever appeared in Europe, but was too prodigal of his honor. Isabella was deservedly beloved by her subjects for her mildness and equity: through her steadiness and perseverance Granada was won, and she was the sole patron of the discoverer of America. Spain by their united efforts, from being the most wretched country in Europe, rose to be the most envied.

*The Issue of Ferdinand and Isabella.*

1. Juan (who changed his name to Ferdinand) prince of Asturias, died in the arms of his father,

father, at Salamanca, Oct. 4, 1497. His many virtues rendered his death lamented by Spain as well as his parents.

*His Marriage.*

Margaret, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, married April 4, 1496; miscarried of her only child, three months after her husband's death: died Nov. 30, 1530.

2. Isabella, married Nov. 22, 1498, to Alphonso prince of Portugal, son of John II. who was killed July 12 following, by a fall from his horse, by whom she had no issue: in 1498 she married Emanuel king of Portugal, successor of king John II. and upon the death of her only brother, she was acknowledged heiress to all Spain: she died the same day that she was delivered of her first child.

Michael prince of Portugal, born Aug. 24, 1497, acknowledged also heir of Castile and Arragon, but he died prematurely July 20, 1500.

3. Joanna, married 1495, to Philip archduke of Austria, eldest son of the emperor Maximilian. Vide next section.
4. Catherine, married 1501, to Arthur prince of Wales, and upon his death, she (by a dispensation from the pope) married his brother Henry VIII. 1509, divorced from him on account of her first marriage 1533, died in England 1536.
5. Maria, married 1500, to Emanuel king of Portugal, husband of her sister Isabella, by whom she had John III, and Henry king of Portugal: Sebastian, son of John III. was the last king of this Family.

*Issue of Ferdinand and Queen Germana.*

6. Juan, heir of Arragon, b. March 3, 1508; died a few days after.

SECTION III.

Joanna, after the death of her mother, succeeded to the kingdoms of Castile, Leon, and Granada, and gave the marriage crown to her husband Philip I. who died Sept. 25,  
1506,

1506, grief for whose loss deprived her of her reason ; she had however some lucid intervals, but was not capable of governing ; her father was regent of her dominions during his life, and her son Charles V. ruled jointly in her name till her death (which happened April 12, 1554) though he had all the power.

*Issue of Philip I. and Joanna.*

1. Charles I. of Spain, and fifth emperor of that name, b. Feb. 24, 1500, at Ghent in Flanders. Vide next section.
  2. Ferdinand, b. March 10, 1503 ; upon his brother's resignation he became emperor. Vide his descendants in Germany.
  3. Eleanor
  4. Isabella
  5. Maria
  6. Catharine
- } Vide the imperial family.

S E C T I O N IV.

- Charles V. archduke of Austria, succeeded his father in the duchy of Burgundy, in 1505, to Arragon, Navarre, Naples and Sicily, and
- H 3.                      governed

governed Castile and its dependencies in his mother's and his own name until her death, when he became king of all Spain in his own right, in 1519 he was elected emperor; besides these vast territories he conquered the duchy of Milan, and the great empires of Mexico and Peru were subdued by his generals Cortes and the Pizarros. He resigned all these dominions in the year 1555, and retired to the monastery of St. Just, upon the confines of Castile, where he spent the remainder of his life in religion, contemplation, and studying the mechanic arts: his death happened Sept. 21, 1558. Active, ambitious, politic, the terror of France and Italy, and the scourge of the Mahomedans.

*His Empress.*

After being contracted to many princesses he married Isabella daughter of Emanuel king of Portugal 1525; she died in childbed May 1, 1539.

*Issue of the Emperor Charles V.*

1. Philip II. b. May 21, 1527.
2. Ferdinand, born 1530.

3. Maria,



3. Maria, married to the emperor Maximilian II. 1548: d. 1577.
4. Joanna, mar. 1543, to John prince of Portugal; d. 1573. She left king Sebastian. It should be noted that the emperor Charles V. had many sons, but all, except Philip II. died very young; their names could not be met with; his natural son was the famous Don John of Austria.

## SECTION V.

Philip II. Declared heir of Spain, 1542, king of Naples and Sicily 1543, obtained the marriage crown of England and Ireland 1554, and in 1555 his father resigned to him Spain and its dependencies in America, the Netherlands, and duchy of Milan; in 1580 he obtained possession of Portugal, but through his cruelty he lost seven provinces of the Netherlands: he died Sept. 13, 1598. Inflexible, haughty, cruel and bigotted.

*His Marriages.*

Mary, daughter of John III. king of Portugal, mar. 1543, died in childbed 1545.

Mary I. queen of England, mar. 1554 : died Nov. 17, 1558, by whom he had no child.

Isabella, daughter of Henry II. king of France, mar. Feb. 2, 1559 : died October 3, 1568, supposed by poison.

Ann, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II. niece to Philip, married 1570 : died 1580.

*Issue by Queen Mary of Portugal.*

1. Charles, b. Jan. 8, 1545 : died, in prison, June 24, 1568, unmarried ; he was deformed in his person and rash to excess ; it has been said, that he was put to death by Philip's orders, but that seems not to be the fact.

*By Queen Isabella.*

2. Isabella-Clara-Eugenia, b. Aug. 11, 1566, mar. 1598, to cardinal Albert, archduke of Austria, who resigned his hat on that account, to whom Philip gave those provinces which were part of the duchy of Brabant, that retained their allegiance to him :

him : she died at Bruffels, Dec. 5, 1632, without issue.

3. Catharine, b. 1567, married to Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy.

*By Queen Ann.*

4. Ferdinand, b. Dec. 4, declared prince of Asturias, died Oct. 18, 1578.
5. Carlos, b. 1573 : died 1578.
6. Diego, b. July 12, 1575, upon the death of prince Ferdinand he was created prince of Asturias : he died 1582.
7. Philip III. b. April 4, 1578. Vide below.

SECTION VI.

Philip III. succeeded his father : died March 31, 1621 : though he had the best intentions, his reign was unfortunate, owing intirely to his imbecility.

*His Consort.*

Margaret, b. 1584, daughter of Charles archduke of Austria, mar. April 18, 1599 : died 1611.

*Their*

*Their Issue.*

1. Philip IV. Vide next section.
  2. Charles, died 1632, unmarried.
  3. Ferdinand, cardinal and governor of Flanders, d. 1641.
  4. Ann-Maria-Mauritia, b. 1601, mar. to Lewis XIII. 1615: she died 1640.
  5. Maria-Ann, married to the emperor Ferdinand III. 1631, died 1646.
- And three other children, whose names are not mentioned.

## SECTION VII.

Philip IV. surnamed Dominicus-Victor, succeeded his father, died Sept. 17, 1665. He had the misfortune to lose Portugal, Catalonia also revolted: he loved his people, and possessed a fine taste, all his good qualities, however, were lost in indolence.

*His queens.*

Isabella, daughter of Henry IV. of France, b. 1606, mar. Oct. 18, 1615, died 1644.

Maria.

Maria-Ann, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand III. b. Oct. 12, 1634, mar. Nov. 7, 1649, she was niece to her husband.

*Issue by queen Isabella.*

1. Balthazar, b. Oct. 27, 1628, prince of Asturias, died unmarried, Oct. 9, 1646.
2. Maria Theresa, married 1660 to Lewis XIV. having first renounced all right and claim to the kingdom of Spain and its dependencies: she died July 30, 1683, from whom the present royal family of Spain claim their right to the crown, notwithstanding her renunciation. Vide section VIII. There were five other children, whose names cannot be learnt, it is the less material as they all died young.

*Issue by queen Maria-Ann.*

3. Philip-Prosper, b. Nov. 28, 1657.
4. Ferdinand-Thomas, b. Dec. 21, 1658.
5. Charles II. b. Nov. 6, 1661, acceded upon the death of his father, d. Nov. 1, 1700 ;  
in

in him ended the male line of the emperor Charles V. The want of an heir imbit-tered his life, as he foresaw the misery that would ensue to his country upon his death, and which he had not abilities sufficient to prevent; he was a mild and gentle prince.

*His queens.*

Maria-Louisa, daughter of Philip d. of Orleans, b. 1662, mar. 1679, died Feb. 1, 1698.

Mary-Ann, daughter of Philip William elector of Bavaria, b. Oct. 8, 1667, mar. 1698, died July 16, 1740.

6. Maria-Margaretta-Theresa, b. July 12, 1651, mar. in 1666, to the emperor Leopold: she died March 20, 1673, by whom she had four children, all of whom died infants, except

Maria-Antonietta-Josepha, b. Jan. 18, 1669, mar. to Maximilian-Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, 1685, died 1692. She had only one child,

Ferdinand-



Ferdinand-Joseph, the undoubted heir to the Spanish monarchy, the princess Maria-Theresa, queen to Lewis XIV. having formally renounced all her right\*: unfortunately this amiable prince died unmarried of the small-pox at Brussels, 1699, whose loss all Europe deplored.

## SECTION VIII.

We have seen that a treaty of partition was made in the life time of Charles II. but that upon the death of the electoral prince of Bavaria, it became useless, however the same

\* A treaty was made in 1698, by Great-Britain, France and Holland, by which this prince was to have Spain and the American dominions; the dauphin Naples and Sicily, and the second archduke Charles, afterwards emperor, and styled king of Spain, the duchy of Milan. Had this prince lived, it would have prevented any one family from being too powerful, as that of Bourbon is now, and as Austria, was formerly.

powers

powers concluded another ; Charles being informed of it, and not bearing the thoughts of his dominions being dismembered, at length signed a will, by which he gave the whole to Philip duke of Anjou : this did not prevent a civil war, as will be seen below.

*Of the line of Bourbon.*

Maria-Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain, mar. to Lewis XIV.

Lewis dauphin, mar. Mary-Ann-Christina of Bavaria.

1. Lewis duke of Burgundy, afterwards dauphin, mar. Adelaide, daughter of Victor-Amedeus, d. of Savoy.

Lewis XV. king of France.

2. Philip duke of Anjou, afterwards king of Spain, by the name of Philip V.
  3. Gaston d. of Berry, died without issue.
- Vide France.

SECTION IX.

Philip V. b. 1683, succeeded upon the death of king Charles II. to Spain, and for  
some

some time sat peaceably upon the throne, but Great Britain, the emperor, Portugal, and Holland, attacked him, and endeavoured to wrest the scepter from his hand, and place it in that of the archduke Charles, who stiled himself third of that name king of Spain; and though they actually drove him out of the kingdom, yet by the peace of Utrecht 1713, he was acknowledged by all Europe; he died July 9, 1746. He shewed great activity and courage in the first part of his reign as well as real tenderness and love to his subjects, but the latter part of his life was disturbed by the intrigues of his queen, the most ambitious princess that Europe has for some time seen, which with a melancholy he laboured under, made him ardently wish to resign his power, which he did\*; but was persuaded (with some difficulty) to reassume it upon the death of

\* Philip V. He resigned his dominions to elude the renunciation he had sworn to, of the French monarchy, as by the weakness of Lewis XV. then a child, it was supposed the throne would be vacant.

king

king Lewis I. the remainder of his reign was spent in indolence and superstition.

*His queens.*

Mary-Louisa-Gabriella, daughter of Victor Amedeus, d. of Savoy, b. 1688, mar. September 11, 1701, died Feb. 14, 1714. When she was necessitated to leave Madrid, she held out her child, and thus addressed the people, 'When the kingdom is lost, I will die with my infant in my arms, in his own hereditary mountains of Asturias;' a speech worthy a queen.

Elizabeth Farnese, daughter of Edward duke of Parma, b. October 25, 1692, and upon the death of duke Francis, 1727, she became heiress of that duchy, mar. Sept. 26, 1714, died in June or July, 1766; she was so inordinately ambitious, that Great Britain and France declared war against her.

*Children of the first marriage.*

1. Lewis I. b. August 25, 1707, prince of Asturias, and in whose favour his father resigned

signed the crown, January 15, 1724: he died August 30, 1730, of the small pox, leaving no child.

*His queen.*

Louisa-Mary-Elizabeth, d. of Philip duke of Orleans, married 1721; after king Lewis's death she returned into France where she d. Feb. 19, 1743.

2. Philip, b. 1712, d. 1720.
3. Ferdinand VI. b. Sept. 23, 1713, succeeded upon the death of his father: died Aug. 10, 1759, of grief for the loss of his queen. His great regard for musical people ruined his finances. He invariably preserved peace during his reign.

*His queen.*

Maria-Josepha, d. of John V. king of Portugal, b. Dec. 4, 1711, married Sept. 7, 1746, died August 27, 1758: she had no child.

4. Carlos III. b. Jan. 20, 1716. Vide next section.

5. Francis, b. and died in 1717.
6. Philip, born 1721, duke of Parma, mar. Louisa-Elizabeth; she died 1759, by whom he had Ferdinand the present duke of Parma, and several other children, he d. 1765.
7. Lewis-Anthony, b. 1727, cardinal Bourbon, and archbishop of Toledo and Seville; he has quitted his church preferment, reserving 12,500l. per ann. and has married a lady far inferior to him in rank, upon which the king obliged him to resign all title to the crown for himself and his descendants.
8. Maria-Anne-Victoria, mar. to Lewis XV. but sent back to Spain; she afterwards mar. Joseph k. of Portugal 1729: she died 1781.
9. Maria-Theresa, mar. 1744 to Lewis Dauphin of France, d. 1746.
10. Maria-Antonieta, b. 1729, mar. 1750, to Victor-Amadeus-Maria II. the present king of Sardinia.
11. A daughter, who died unmarried.

## SECTION



## SECTION X.

Charles III. gained possession o Naples, 1734, and was crowned the following year which he resigned upon the death of his nal brother, Ferdinand VI. and was proclaimed king of Spain, Sept. 11, 1759. A prince of a very singular character; the Spaniards are much displeased at his partiality to Italy and the French interest; he has restored order to his finances both in Spain and America.

*His queen.*

Maria-Amelia, eldest daughter of Augustus III. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, b. Nov. 24, 1724; mar. June 19, 1739, d. Sept. 27, 1760.

*Their Issue.*

1. Philip-Anthony, duke of Calabria, b. June 14, 1747; declared incapable of regal power from incurable weakness of understanding; he was left at Naples, where he died, Sept. 19, 1777.

2. Charles-Anthony, prince of Asturias, b. Nov. 12, 1748, mar. Sept. 4, 1765, to Louisa-Maria-Theresa, d. of Philip d. of Parma, b. Dec. 9, 1751, by whom he had several children.
3. Ferdinand-Anthony, king of Naples, b. 1751. Vide Naples.
4. Gabriel-Anthony, b. 1752, grand prior of Castile, and of the order of Malta, a learned prince; he has translated Sallust.
5. Anthony-Paschal, b. 1755, general of the corps of artillery of Spain.
6. Francis-Xavier, b. 1757, now dead.
7. Maria-Josepha, b. 1744, now unmarried.
8. Maria-Louisa, b. 1745, mar. 1765, to Leopold grand duke of Tuscany.

## P O R T U G A L.

## SECTION I.

**P**ORTUGAL is the most westerly part of the continent of Europe, washed with the Atlantic ocean on the south and west, and is divided from Spain by a ridge of mountains on the north and east; it contains 3344 parishes, and three millions of inhabitants, 300,000 of whom are ecclesiastics of both sexes; its foreign dominions, particularly those of America, are of greater extent than itself: the capital is Lisbon, the revenue is more than three millions and a half. No other religion is allowed but the roman catholic; the crown is strictly hereditary, and females may inherit, provided they do not marry a foreign prince. The title of the present sovereigns is Mary I. and Peter III. by the grace of God king and queen of Portugal and Algarve, lord and lady of Guinea, and of

the navigation, conquest and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and Brasil; the late king was complimented by the pope with the title of most faithful majesty: the eldest son is stiled prince of Brasil, the other princes and princesses of the blood are called don and infant, and donna and infanta.

Portugal became a kingdom about the middle of the twelfth century; Henry of Burgundy, third son of Henry, and grandson of Robert duke of Burgundy, who was younger brother of Henry I. king of France, went into Spain about the year 1087, with other princes to conduct an army sent from Philip I. king of France to the assistance of Alphonso VI. king of Castile, against the Moors, where he behaved in so gallant a manner, that Alphonso bestowed his natural daughter upon him, with the sovereignty of several provinces, with the title of earl or count: he d. 1112, leaving his dominions to his son Alphonso, who threw off his subjection to the Castilian monarchs, and was saluted king by the people: the crown continued in his legitimate

imate line during the reign of eight princes, when it failed in the person of Ferdinand I. upon whose death they elected John the natural son of Pedro I. in whose family it remained during seven reigns, and ended in the cardinal Henry the seventeenth king of Portugal.

Upon whose death Philip II. king of Spain pretending to be nearest in descent, seized the kingdom, and made it part of the Spanish monarchy, which he and his son Philip III. peaceably enjoyed; but the people being treated as if conquered, threw off the yoke in the reign of Philip IV. in the year 1640, and placed the crown upon the head of the duke of Braganza, who had a superior right by descent: this revolution, the wonder of all Europe, was effected with the death of only two men, a proof how hateful the Spaniards had rendered themselves by their cruel tyranny: to give an idea of the duke of Braganza's title, we must look a little back.

## SECTION II.

Emanuel king of Portugal, died 1557; he had these children,

1. John III. who succeeded him, and who buried all his children, except John prince of Portugal, who died in his father's life-time, he had only one son, Sebastian, sixteenth king of Portugal, killed in Africa, unmarried.
2. Lewis duke of Beja, d. 1555, had no lawful issue, he left a natural son, Antonio, prior of Crato, claimed the crown upon the death of the cardinal king; he was driven out of Portugal by Philip II. and died in France very poor 1595.
3. Alphonso cardinal and archbishop of Braga, d. 1540.
4. Henry, cardinal, afterwards king, died unmarried.
5. Ferdinand, who left no child.
6. Duarte, b. 1515, d. 1540, mar. Isabel, daughter of James duke of Braganza.

1. Mary,



1. Mary, mar. to Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma.

Renuncio, then a child, another claimant to the crown, excluded as being a foreigner; from him the dukes of Parma descended till 1727.

2. Katharine, married to John duke of Braganza.

Theodosius, duke of Braganza.

John duke of Braganza, afterwards king of Portugal, ancestor of the present sovereigns.

7. Mary, married to Charles V. emperor and king of Spain.

Philip II. king of Spain, who acceded after the death of king Henry in 1510.

Philip III. king of Spain and Portugal.

Philip IV. who lost Portugal in 1640.

8. Beatrix, mar. to Charles duke of Savoy.

Phillibert, prince of Piedmont, afterwards duke of Savoy.

The family of Farnese being excluded as foreigners, the right to the crown undoubtedly remained in Katharine, wife of John duke

duke of Braganza, descended from a natural son of John I. king of Portugal; she was a witty and learned princess, he the richest and first subject in the kingdom; their eldest son was,

### SECTION III.

Theodosius, duke of Braganza, deservedly beloved by his country, for the care he took to repel the insults of the Spaniards. By his duchess, daughter of the duke of Frias, he had

1. John IV. king of Portugal, b. at Villaviciosa, March 13, 1605.
2. Don Duarte, died in the castle of Milan, after an imprisonment of eight years, being delivered by the imperialists into the hands of the Spaniards, though he had served them with great fidelity and honor.
3. Alexander, designed for the church, but died young.

### SECTION IV.

John IV. succeeded to the dukedom of Braganza 1630, recovered the kingdom Dec. 1,

1640;

1640, died Nov. 6, 1656: affable, deliberate, valiant, a sound politician, and what is much to his honor, he supported his household out of his private estates.

*His queen.*

Louisa, eldest daughter of don Juan Manuel Perez de Gusman, duke of Medina Sidonia, in Spain, mar. 1633: she was a woman of a most exalted character, had a great share in the revolution that gave her husband the crown; she governed as regent in the minority of her son Alphonso; she died Feb. 28, 1666.

*The Issue of king John and queen Louisa.*

1. Theodosius, b. Feb. 8, 1634, declared heir apparent upon his father's accession, between whom there subsisted a coldness at the time of his death, which happened May 15, 1653: he was much beloved by the Portuguese; his life has been written by several persons.
2. Alphonso Enriquez VI. b. 1643, succeeded his father; his understanding being weak,  
and

and his government insupportable, he was deserted by his queen, his brother, and his subjects, who took from him his power, Nov. 28, 1667, but suffered him to retain his title till his death, which happened Sept. 12, 1683, in the castle of Cintra, being then a prisoner, to which place he was removed some years before from the island of Ter-cera.

*His queen.*

Mary-Frances-Isabella, daughter of the duke of Nemours, married in 1666, divorced in 1668, and mar. to prince Peter, afterwards king, brother of her former husband, who she alledged was impotent.

3. Peter III. b. April 26, 1648. Vide section V.
4. Joanna, died unmarried an. 1653.
5. Mary, b. 1636, also died unmarried.
6. Catharine, b. 1638, mar. 1662, to Charles II. king of Great-Britain : died 1705.

SECTION

## SECTION V.

Peter II. took upon him the government upon the deposition of his brother, with the title of regent, governor of the kingdom of Portugal, and of the arms and justice thereof: upon his brother's death he assumed that of king: he died Dec. 9, 1706. He understood the true interest of Portugal thoroughly, and pursued it steadily: he was temperate in every thing except women.

*His Consorts.*

1. His brother's wife, she died Dec. 17, 1683.

2. Mary-Sophia-Elizabeth, d. of John-William duke of Newburg, b. Aug. 6, 1666, mar. 1687, died 1699.

*Issue of the first marriage.*

1. Mary-Isabella, b. 1669, contracted to the duke of Savoy, but died unmarried Oct. 21, 1699.

*Children of queen Mary-Sophia-Elizabeth.*

2. Son, b. Aug. 30, 1688, died soon after.

3. John-

3. John-Antonio V. b. Oct. 22, 1689. Vide section VI.
4. Francis-Xavier-Anthonio-Urban, b. 1691, died 1742.
5. Antonio-Francis, b. 1695, died 1757.
6. Emanuel, b. 1697 ; d. 1766.
7. Therefa-Frances-Josepha, b. 1697, d. 1704.
8. Francisca-Xavier-Josepha, b. 1699, died 1736.

## SECTION VI.

John V. succeeded his father, died July 31, 1750, after a fortunate reign ; though a rigid catholic, he repelled the tyranny of the court of Rome.

### *His queen.*

Mary-Ann-Josepha-Antonia-Regina, d. of the emperor Leopold, b. Sept. 3, 1683, mar. Oct. 7, 1703, and was conducted to Lisbon by a British Fleet.

### *Their Issue.*

1. Pedro, b. 1712, died two years after.
2. Joseph-Pedro-John-Lewis I. b. June 9, 1715. Vide section VII.
3. Charles,



3. Charles, b. 1716, died unmarried.
4. Pedro III. grand inquisitor of Portuga.  
and prior of Guimaranes, born 1717,  
married his niece, and now enjoys a matri-  
monial crown.
5. Maria-Josepha, b. 1711, mar. 1746 to Fer-  
dinand VI. king of Spain, d. 1757.

## SECTION VII.

Joseph I. acceded in 1750; died Feb. 23, 1777, little beloved by his subjects; in his reign was the memorable earthquake that almost entirely destroyed his capital.

### *His Consort*

Mary-Ann-Victoria, daughter of Philip V. king of Spain, b. March 31, 1718; she was married when only four years old to Lewis XV. of France, but sent home without its being consummated, owing to her being too young; she was married to king Joseph Jan. 9, 1729, after whose death she paid a visit to the Spanish court; died at Alvarez, Feb. 15, 1781.

*Their*

*Their Children.*

1. Mary-Frances-Isabella I. b. Dec. 17, 1734  
Vide section VIII.
2. Maria-Ann-Frances, b. 1736.
3. Maria-Frances-Benedicta, b. 1739.
4. Maria-Benedictina, b. 1746, mar. to her  
nephew the prince of Brasil. Vide next  
section.

## SECTION VIII.

Mary I. succeeded her father, and now reigns jointly with her uncle Pedro III. who she was married to June 6, 1760, a dispensation being obtained from the pope for that purpose, it was done in order to prevent the crown going to a foreigner, of whom the Portuguese are so jealous. Their reign has been very popular.

*Their Issue.*

1. Joseph-Francis-Xavier, b. Aug. 20, 1761,  
married before his grandfather's death to  
his youngest aunt Maria-Benedictina, b.  
July 24, 1746. Before the present queen's  
accession

accession he was styled prince of Beira, but now prince of Brasil.

2. John-Francis-Xavier, born and d. 1763.
3. John-Maria-Joseph-Lewis, b. 1767.
4. Maria-Ann-Victoria, b. 1768.
5. Maria-Clementina, b. 1774, d. 1776.
6. Son, b. 1776.

## D E N M A R K.

THE kingdoms of Denmark and Norway are situate in the north of Europe, the former is very small, the latter is of considerable extent, but both are badly cultivated, and together do not contain more than two million four hundred and forty-four thousand inhabitants, including the dominions his majesty enjoys in Germany and the isles in the Baltic, except Iceland and Greenland which also belong to these crowns. The revenue is about one million four hundred thousand pounds; the capital is Copenhagen, and the religion is Lutheran: the government is an absolute and hereditary monarchy; the royal titles are king of Denmark and Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, duke of Sleswick, Holstein, &c. and he also styles himself king of Sweden, and quarters the arms of that kingdom; he is usually called his Danish majesty,

majesty, and the princes of the blood, royal highness.

The kingdom is a very ancient monarchy, but the early part of its history is so clouded with fable, that nothing authentic is known till about the reign of Sueno, father of Canute, who was also king of England ; his successors were elected, but the preference was generally given to a prince of the blood royal ; it continued in this state till Margaret, a princess of immortal fame, by the treaty of Calmer, united the three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden : she was succeeded by Eric, prince of Pomerania, upon whose deposition Christopher his nephew, a tyrannic prince, guided the scepters, he died an. 1448, when the ancient race of kings became extinct.

A council of the three kingdoms being called, the crowns were offered to Adolphus duke of Holstein, who declined the honor, but earnestly recommended Christian, son of Theodoric, earl of Oldenburgh ; upon sending to obtain the latter's consent, the answer

he returned to the senate was, ' I have three sons of very opposite qualities, one is passionately fond of pleasure and women ; another breathes nothing but war, without regarding the justice of the cause ; but the third is moderate in his disposition, prefers peace to the din of arms, yet stands unrivalled in valour, generosity, and magnanimity !' the senate did not hesitate to chuse the latter, which laid a foundation for the grandeur of the present royal family.\*

The house of Oldenburg had governed that territory for many centuries, Wittikind made

\* Upon the death of the present empress of Russia, there will be no less than three sovereigns of this family, viz. the imperial house of Russia, and royal ones of Denmark and Sweden, the elder branch of which is Denmark, the other two descended from the dukes of Holstein-Beck, Holstein-Gottorp, and Holstein-Eutin, so that were these three-princes to unite themselves by a close confederacy, their power would be equally formidable in the north, as that of Bourbon is in the south of Europe. Besides these three royal families, are the princely house of Holstein divided into several branches.

a noble



a noble resistance against Charlemagne, but after a contest with that great monarch of thirty years, he was obliged to submit.

## S E C T I O N II.

Christian answered the amiable character his father had given of him: this did not, however, prevent the Swedes from revolting, and giving the crown to Charles, who was deposed, and set up again, but only to experience that disgrace a second time; Christian died sovereign of the three kingdoms 1481.

### *His queen.*

Dorothy, dowager of his predecessor k. Christopher.

### *Their Issue.*

1. John, who united every virtue and accomplishment that adorn a throne, but could not prevent the Swedes and Norwegians withdrawing their allegiance, the former of whom set up regents under the title of administrators, but both were obliged finally to submit to his mercy: he died 1513.

*His queen.*

Christina, daughter of Ernest, elector of Saxony, b. Sept. 28, 1462, mar. 1478, and died 1531.

*Their Issue.*

1. Christian II. b. 1481, one of the completest tyrants that have disgraced the annals of Europe, deposed 1523, taken prisoner in 1533, in attempting to reascend the throne; renounced all claim to Denmark and Norway, and died 1559.

*His queen.*

Isabella of Austria, daughter of Philip k. of Castile, and sister to the emp. Charles V. died 1525.

*Their Issue.*

1. John, who experienced his father's misfortunes: he died unmarried 1582, in the Hungarian service against the Turks.
2. Philip.                                 } Died young.
3. Maximilian.                         }
4. Dorothy,

4. Dorothy, b. 1515, mar. to Frederic II. elector of Palatine, died 1588.
5. Christina, b. 1573, mar. first to Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, and afterwards to Francis duke of Lorraine, died 1590.
2. Elizabeth, mar. 1502; to Joachim I. elector of Brandenburg, died 1505.
2. Frederic I. Vide next section.
3. Margaret, mar. to James III. king of Scotland, with whom he received the Orkney Islands.

### SECTION III.

Frederic I. the Pacific, elected king of Denmark and Norway, in 1524, but was obliged to surrender his claim to Sweden to Gustavus Vasa, he introduced the reformed religion; died April 13, 1533; a religious and prudent prince.

#### *His queens.*

Ann, daughter of John Cicero, elector of Brandenburg, died 1521.

K 4

Sophia,

Sophia, daughter of Bojislav X. duke of Pomerania, died 1568.

*Issue by queen Ann.*

1. Christian III. b. 1503. Vide next section.
2. John, b. 1521, died without issue 1580.
3. Dorothy, b. 1494, mar. 1525, to Albert duke of Prussia, died 1547.

*Issue by queen Sophia.*

4. Adolphus I. duke and bishop of Sleswick, and bishop of Hildesheim, b. 1526, founder of the ducal line of Sleswick.
5. Frederic, bishop of Hildesheim, b. 1529, died 1556.
6. Elizabeth, mar. 1542, to Magnus, and after his death in 1556 to Ulric, dukes of Mecklenburg, died 1586.
7. Ann, died of the plague.
8. Dorothy, mar. to Christopher d. of Mecklenburg, 1573, died 1575.

SECTION IV.

Christian III. elected king of Denmark and Norway 1534, defeated the deposed king  
Christian

Christian II. concluded a peace with Gustavus, divided Holstein and Sleswick with his brothers, and established the protestant religion : he died January 1, 1558, ' bewailed by his people as their common father, friend, and benefactor ;' he refused any addition to his dominions, saying ' they were extensive enough for any prince who would reign conscientiously.'

*His queen.*

Dorothy, daughter of Magnus, duke of Sax-Lavenburgh, d. about 1573.

*Their Issue.*

1. Frederic II. Vide next section.
2. Magnus, duke of Holstein, bish. of Derpte, married the daughter of John Basilowitz, czar of Muscovy, who designed to have conquered Livonia, and to have erected it into a kingdom for him, but that prince desisted from the ill conduct of Magnus : he died in Poland 1585 ; he left an only child, a daughter, mar. to Albert Iwanowitz, lord high chancellor of Russia.

3. John,

3. John, was twice married, had a numerous family, and is the founder of the ducal line of Holstein, and the four branches, Sunderburg, Nørdburg, Glücksburg, and Ploen.
4. Ann, mar. to Augustus, elector of Saxony, died 1585.
5. Dorothy, mar. to Ulrick duke of Lunenburg.

## SECTION V.

Frederic II. elected king of Denmark, and Norway in his father's life time, and accordingly succeeded him upon his death; he had wars with Sweden, in which he gained the advantage: d. 1588, in the 54th year of his age. Both in his public and private character, his conduct reflected honor upon himself, as a great and wise sovereign, and a good man.

*His queen.*

Sophia, daughter of Ulric duke of Mecklenburgh, mar. 1572.

*Their*



*Their Issue.*

1. Christian IV. b. 1577. Vide next section.
2. Ulric, bishop of Sleswick, died 1624.
3. John, b. 1583, went to Moscow with the idea that he should succeed to that crown, having married the princess Axinia-Borisowna, he died 1602, without children.
4. Elizabeth, b. 1573, mar. to Henry-Julius, duke of Brunswick 1590, died 1627.
5. Ann, b. 1574, mar. to James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards king of England, 1590, died 1618.
6. Augusta, b. 1580, mar. to Adolphus d. of Holstein-Gottorp, died 1639.
7. Hedewig, b. 1581, mar. to Christian II. elector of Saxony, died 1602.

## SECTION VI.

Christian IV. elected, though only eleven years old; upon his father's death, the former part of his reign was very happy, but some time before his death he carried on a disadvantageous war with Sweden; he died Feb. 28, 1648: remarkably active and enterprising.

prizing, had great depth of understanding, jealous of his own and his people's honor ; but revengeful, obstinate, and guilty of great excesses with women.

*His queen.*

Anna-Catharina, daughter of Joachim-Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, b. 1575, mar. 1597, died March 29, 1612 : she was near being divorced to please one of his mistresses.

*Their Issue.*

1. Christian, b. 1603, elected to succeed his father, but died 1647 before him, without issue, though he married Magdalen-Sibella daughter of John-George, d. of Saxony, b. Sept. 23, 1617 ; after his death she mar. Frederick-William d. of Sax-Aldenburg : she died Jan. 6, 1668.
2. Frederic III. Vide next section.
3. Ulric, b. 1611, died in Silesia, of a wound he received in battle, 1631.

## SECTION VII.

Frederic III. elected upon his father's death king of Denmark and Norway ; he was more  
unfortunate

unfortunate than his father in his wars ; yet the people were so well convinced of his virtues and abilities, that they surrendered their liberties into his hands 1660, and made the crowns hereditary, the nobles in vain protesting against so unusual a condescension ; but they paid little attention to an order of men who had tyrannized over both the royal authority and them ; he died Feb. 9, 1670, after shewing that he was deserving of the confidence his subjects placed in him.

*His queen.*

Sophia-Amelia daughter of George duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, b. March 24, 1628, mar. 1643, and died Feb. 20, 1685.

*Their Issue.*

1. Christian V. b. 1646. Vide next section.
2. George prince of Denmark, duke of Cumberland, b. 1653, mar. Ann queen of Great Britain, who made him the first subject in that kingdom ; he died 1708, without leaving any child.
3. Ann-Sophia, b. 1647, mar. to John-Geo. III. elector of Saxony 1666, died 1717.
4. Frederica-

4. Frederica-Amelia, b. 1648, mar. 1667 to Charles-Albert, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and died 1704.
5. Wilhelmina-Ernestina, b. 1650, mar. 1671 to Charles elector palatine, died 1706.
6. Ulrica-Eleanora-Sabina, 1656, mar. 1680 to Charles XI. king of Sweden, and died 1693.

## SECTION VIII.

Christian V. died Sept. 4, 1699. By his restless and ambitious projects he ruined his finances, and plunged his kingdom into the greatest distress.

*His queen.*

Charlotta-Amelia, daughter of William VI. landgrave of Hesse, b. Oct. 11, 1671, mar. May 16, 1667, died March 27, 1714.—The king (then prince) of Denmark, having seen this lady in his tour through Europe, so much admired her, that he prevailed upon his father to agree to the match.

*Their Issue.*

1. Frederic IV. b. Oct. 21, 1671. Vide next section.

2. Christian,

2. Christian, b. 1675.
3. Charles, b. 1680, died 1729.
4. William, b. 1687, d. 1705.
5. Sophia-Hedewig, b. 1677, contracted to the elector of Saxony, but that prince refused to fulfil his Engagements.
6. Christina-Charlotta, b. 1679.

## SECTION IX.

Frederic IV. died Oct. 13, 1730: mild, affable, had improved his education by travelling; fond of his people, whom he would have rendered happy had he checked an ambition that was near being fatal to both himself and them, to which he sacrificed the faith of treaties.

### *His Consort.*

Augusta, daughter of Gustavus-Adolphus, duke of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, mar. 1695, died March 15, 1721, four days after whose death he married

The daughter of count Raventlaw, chancellor of Denmark, died Dec. 11, 1754.

*Issue by queen Augusta.*

1. Christian VI. b. Dec. 10, 1699. Vide next section.
  2. Frederic-Charles, b. 1701.
  3. Charlotte-Amelia, b. 1706.
- And several others, who died very young.

SECTION X.

Christian VI. died July 16, 1746: revered by his subjects as their common father, and admired by all Europe; by his prudence he procured peace to his kingdom, at a time when every other power was deluged in blood.

*His Queen.*

Christiana-Sophia-Wilhelmina-Magdalena of Brandenburg-Culmbach, b. Nov. 28, 1700: died in May 1770.

*Their Issue.*

1. Frederic V. b. March 31, 1723. Vide next section.
2. Louisa, b. 1726; died unmarried.

SECTION



## SECTION XI.

Frederic V. died Jan. 14, 1766. He continued the same pacific disposition with his father, and by his attention to commerce he rendered Denmark a mercantile kingdom; his virtues were equal to those of Christian VI.

*His Queens.*

Louisa, youngest daughter of George king of Great Britain, b. Dec. 18, 1724, mar. Nov. 30, 1743, died Dec. 19, 1751.

Juliana-Maria, daughter of Frederic-Albert duke of Brunswick-Wolfembutte b. Sept. 4, 1729, mar. June 17, 1752.

*Issue by Queen Louisa.*

1. Christian, died an infant 1747.
2. Christian VII. b. Jan. 29, 1749. Vide next section
3. Sophia-Magdalena, b. 1746, mar 1766, to Gustavius III. king of Sweden.
4. Wilhelmina-Carolina, b. 1747, mar. 1642, to William hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel.

I.

5. Louisa

5. Louisa, b. 1750, mar. 1766, to Charles prince of Hesse-Cassel, general of the infantry of Denmark.

*Issue of the second Marriage.*

6. Frederic, b. 1753.

SECTION XII.

Christian VII. The weakness of his head is only equalled by the badness of his heart; the first is conspicuous by his utter incapability of reigning; the latter in his behaviour to a young and amiable princess, who had the misfortune to become his consort. The queen dowager and prince Frederic have the entire disposal of the kingdom.

*His Queen.*

Carolina-Matilda, daughter of Frederic prince of Wales, and sister to his present majesty Geo. III. king of Great Britain, b. July 22, 1751, mar. Nov. 8, 1766; made a prisoner through the intrigues of the queen dowager, Jan. 16, 1772, conducted by a British squadron

quadron in May following to Hanover: died at Zell, of a malignant fever, May 10, 1775, universally pitied.

*Their Issue.*

1. Frederic prince royal of Denmark, b. Jan. 28, 1768.
2. Louisa-Augusta, b. 1771.

S W E D E N.  
S E C T I O N I.

**S**WEDEN is bounded by the Baltic, the Sound, and the Scaggerac, on the south a ridge of mountains that divide it from Norway on the west ; Lapland on the north, and Russia on the east. It is in length eight hundred miles, and five hundred in breadth. The Swedes are a brave, sober, and religious people, which is the greatest riches it can boast, for from the ambition of her monarchs and the terrible government of the senate, this nation has lost her revenue and political consequence : the former is now greatly under a million per annum. The capital is Stockholm ; they are unanimous in the religion as reformed by Luther.

No nation has made so many transitions from tumultuous liberty to abject slavery as this, their kings were till the reign of Gustavus Vasa elective and extremely limited in power ; at Charles XII's death, they fell into  
a contrary

S W E D E N.

1. Gustavus Vasa, d. 1559.

2. Eric V.  
deposed, 1568.

3. John III.  
d. 1592.

5. Charles IX.  
d. 1611.

4. Sigismund,  
dethroned, 1604.

6. Gustavus Adolphus,  
killed, 1632.

Catharine,  
John Casimir, of Deux Ponts.

Uladislaus,  
John Casimir,  
kings of Poland.

7. Christina,  
abdicated, 1655.

8. Charles X.  
died 1660.

9. Charles XI. d. 1697.

10. Charles XII.  
killed, 1718.

Hedewig Sophia,  
Fred. IV. d. of Holst Gottorp.  
Charles-Frederic.

11. Ulrica-Eleonora, d. 1741.  
12. Frederic, d. 1751.

Peter III. emperor of Russia.

2

10



5



a contrary extreme, and the present king has surprized the senate and set himself above the laws.

The sovereign's title is king of the Goths and Vandals, great prince of Finland, and other inferior titles ; and has the appellation of Swedish Majesty when wrote or spoken of. Their motto is, Dominus protector meus.

The history of Sweden affords little more than accounts of the usurpations of the crown, and the rebellions of the subject till the reign of Margaret queen of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, who by the treaty of Calmer obtained, that these kingdoms should for ever be united under one sovereign, but her successors giving a partiality to Denmark and infringing upon the Swedish privileges, this impatient people frequently elected a king, but oftner an administrator. We cannot wonder then that they would not long submit to so cruel and merciless a tyrant as Christian II. sovereign of the three kingdoms. This monster, by the horrid massacre of the nobles at Stockholm, and numberless other cruelties,

at length roused up the Swedes, who through the persuasion of the gallant Gustavus, and assisted by his vigour and magnanimity shook off the odious yoke; and soon after his other dominions followed their example, unable to bear so cruel a master.

## SECTION II.

Gustavus Vasa, great standard bearer of the crown, and cousin german to the last administrator, great nephew of king Canutson, descended of an illustrious family, which had given monarchs to Sweden, at the early age of six and twenty, and under every disadvantage, he undertook to liberate his country from one of the most potent sovereigns then living, and by his perseverance, courage, depth of policy, joined to an insinuating address, and majestic person effected it: to reward his valour and in gratitude for the blessings he had procured them, the Swedes elected him their king, 1522, and soon after declared that the crown should remain hereditary in his family. He died Sept. 29, 1559, aged

aged 70; and although he made such a total alteration in the religion and laws, he remained in full possession of the love and admiration of his subjects.\*

*His queens.*

Catherine, daughter of Magnus, d. of Saxony.

Margaret, daughter of Abraham Ericson, governor of West Gothland, a powerful nobleman in Sweden, Mar. 1531, died 1551.

Catherine, daughter of Gustavus Olafson, a Swedish nobleman, mar. 1552.

*His Issue by his first Wife.*

1. Eric XIV. b. 1531. Brave and resolute, but his quarrels with his brothers, attachment to favorites, invincible obstinacy joined with rashness and cruelty (perhaps the effects of his insanity) conspired to raise up the whole kingdom against him; at the head of which was his brother John; he

\* The account of the issue of Gustavus Vasa is very imperfect, as is that of John III. and Sigismund, owing to want of better information.

was deposed Sept. 28, 1568; and was poisoned by order of king John, after experiencing many cruelties in a wretched prison in the isle of Aland.

*His queen.*

Catherine, daughter of Magnus, a peasant of Medalpad, whom he had kept as his mistress but afterwards declared her his wife. She had a son (whom the states were obliged to acknowledge as heir apparent) and several other children, but they were illegitimate. Catherine became a prisoner upon her husband's deposition. This marriage was little consistent with his having been suitor to queen Elizabeth of England, queen Mary of Scotland, and several other princesses.

2. John III. duke of Finland, after suffering great hardships from his brother king Eric, with the consent of the states, deposed him. He died Sept. 17, 1592, respected, but not beloved: His and his sons attachment to the catholic religion, and jealousy of his brother, made the latter part of his reign very unhappy.

Catherine,

*His queens.*

Catherine, daughter of Sigismund I. king of Poland. This lady was persecuted by Iwan Basilowitz II. who endeavoured by every means to obtain her by force even after her marriage.

Gunilla, daughter of John Beilk, a Swede, governor of Ostro Gothia. She survived the king.

*Issue of his first Marriage.*

1. Sigismund, who was elected king of Poland, 1587, as being descended by the mother from the Jegellons. He succeeded his father as king of Sweden, but lost that kingdom from his imprudence and professing himself a catholic ; he died 1632.

*His queens.*

Ann, daughter of the archduke Charles, b. 1573, mar. 1592, died 1598.

Constance, sister of Ann, his first wife, b. 1588, mar. 1605, by dispensation from Rome, d. 1631.

*Issue*

*Issue of the first marriage.*

1. Uladislaus, king of Poland,  
d. without issue, 1648..

*Issue of the second marriage.*

2. John-Casimir, first a jesuit,  
then a cardinal, elected king  
of Poland, upon his brother's  
death, abdicated 1668, and  
died an ecclesiastic in France.  
Vide Poland.

3. Charles-Ferdinand, bishop  
of Ploskow.

4. Ann-Catherine-Constance,  
mar. 1642, to Philip-William  
duke of Newburg, and elec-  
tor palatine, died 1651.

2. Ann.

3. Habella.

*Children of king John by queen Gunilla.*

4. John, duke of Finland and East  
Gothland, a prince of immortal fame,  
who though possessed of courage re-  
signed



signed his pretensions to the crown, first to his uncle, and afterwards to the great Gustavus-Adolphus, because he thought it would tend to the advantage of his country. He married Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of his uncle Charles IX, and died without issue 1618.

5. Magnus duke of East Gothland, died a prisoner at Ocrebro, where he had been long confined on account of insanity about the year 1592.
6. Sueno.
7. Charles.
8. Charles, duke of Finland.
9. Anna, mar. to John palatine of the Rhine.
10. Sophia.
11. Elizabeth.

*Issue of Gustavus Vasa, by his last queen.*

3. Magnus, duke of West Gothland.
4. Steno.
5. Charles. } Died young.
6. Charles,

6. Charles IX. duke of Nericia, Sunderman-  
nia, and Wermeland, his attachment to the  
reformed religion, and the impolicy of his  
nephew Sigismund, procured him the  
crown; he obtained the sovereign power  
1600. Vide section III.
7. Catherine.
8. Cicily, mar. to Christopher III. marquis of  
Buden.
9. Ann.
10. Sophia.
11. Elizabeth..

### S E C T I O N. III.

Charles IX. crowned 1604, died Oct. 3,  
1611. Enterprizing, brave, generous, a pa-  
tron of the arts and commerce, but severe  
and violent.

#### *His Consorts.*

Mary-Ann, daughter of Lewis, elector pa-  
latine, b. 1561, mar. 1579, d. 1580.

Christina, daughter of Adolphus, duke of  
Holstein; this lady preferred Charles to his  
nephew

nephew Sigismund, who solicited her hand ;  
she was married 1592.

*Issue of the first Marriage.*

1. Lewis.
2. Gustavus. } Died young.
3. Mary-Elizabeth.
4. Elizabeth-Sabina.
5. Catherine, mar. to John-Casimir, count  
palatine of Deux-Ponts, whose descendants  
will be given in the fifth section.

*Issue of the second Marriage.*

6. Gustavus-Adolphus II. b. Dec. 9, 1594.  
Vide next section.
7. Charles duke of Sundermannia ; he pre-  
ferred privacy to the splendour of being so-  
vereign of a barbarous nation, refusing the  
Russian diadem, which was offered him ;  
he died 1692, without male issue.
8. Christina.
9. Mary-Elizabeth.

## SECTION IV.

Gustavus-Adolphus the great, the avenger  
of Sweden, the scourge of the house of  
Austria, and the patron of liberty, killed  
Nov.

Nov. 16, 1632, in the battle of Lutzen, where he was victorious ; he surpassed his great ancestor Gustavus Vasa, in all royal virtues. Sweden mourned his death ; as for the loss of a tender parent, Europe as her hero.

*His queen.*

Mary-Eleanor daughter of John-Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, b. Nov. 11, 1599, mar. 1620, died 1655 ; she was regent to her daughter ; a lady deserving so illustrious a consort.

*Their Issue.*

1. Christina b. Dec. 18, 1626 ; her reign was a continuation of the glories of her father's, yet she resigned her crown June 16, 1655, to become the companions of the learned, to whom she had been a munificent patroness ; she sullied her fine accomplishments by vanity, extravagance, and gross indelicacy ; she died at Rome, professing the catholic religion, April, 1689, lamenting the romantic resolution she had taken, and

and vainly endeavoured to recend a throne she had capriciously quitted.

## SECTION V.

Before queen Christina's resignation, she fixed the succession to Charles of Deux Ponts, whose descent is as below.

Catharine daughter of Charles IX, and sister of Gustavus-Adolphus, mar. 1615, to John-Casimire, youngest son of Frederic-Casimire of Deux Ponts; he died 1652.

### *Their Children.*

1. Charles-Gustavus X. born Nov. 8, 1622.  
Vide section VI.
2. Adolphus-John, b. 1629, settled in Sweden, died 1689: he married Elizabeth-Beata daughter of Peter earl of Wisenburg, she died 1653, by whom he had no child; afterwards to Elizabeth widow of the chancellor Oxenstern, she died 1689, leaving by him two sons and two daughters, from one of which descended the duke of Deux Ponts, who was a claimant to the crown in 1742.

- 3 Christina-Magdalen, b. 1616, mar. to Frederic III. margrave of Baden.
- 4 Mary-Euphrosina, b. 1625, mar. to Magnus-Gabriel count de la Gardie, archdrozet of Sweden, died 1687.
- 5 Eleanor-Catharine, b. 1626, mar. to Frederic landgrave of Hesse.

## SECTION VI.

Charles-Gustavus X. succeeded upon queen Christina's abdication, died Feb. 23, 1660: his reign was disturbed by continual wars, owing to his excess of ambition and rashness.

### *His queen.*

Hedewig-Eleanora, daughter of Frederic duke of Sleswick, b. 1636, mar. Oct. 14, 1654: she was regent during the minorities of Charles XI. and XII. died 1715.

### *Their issue.*

1. Charles XI. born 1655. Vide next section.

## SECTION VII.

Charles XI. died April 17, 1697: by flattering the commons he obtained arbitrary power,



power, which he used to oppress and tyrannise.

*His queen.*

Ulrica-Eleanora-Sabina, daughter of Frederic III. king of Denmark, b. 1656, mar. May 16, 1680, and died three years before the king her husband of grief for the distresses of the people, to whom she gave her money, jewels, and even cloaths.

*Their children.*

1. Charles XII. b. June 17, 1682, killed at Fredericshall, Dec. 21, 1718, as supposed by design: he was "an illustrious madman," who by affecting the hero, ruined his country, and degraded his family.
2. Gustavus-Ulric, } died infants.
3. Charles-Gustavus, }
4. Hedewig-Sophia, b. 1681, mar. to Frederic IV. duke of Holstein-Gottorp, slain in the battle of Lifzau, 1702: she died at Stockholm, December 22, 1708, of the small-pox.

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*Their Issue.*

Charles-Frederic, b. 1700, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, d. 1739.

*His Consort.*

Anna Petrowna, daughter of Peter I. emperor of Russia, born 1718, mar. 1725, and died 1728.

*Their issue.*

Charles Peter Ulric, b. 1728, declared heir of Sweden 1742, but declined that honor upon being acknowledged presumptive heir to Russia, which throne he took possession of by the name of Peter III.

6. Ulrica-Eleanora, b. Jan. 23, 1688, mar. April 4, 1715, to Frederic, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; upon the death of Charles XII. the senate, Dec. 11, 1718, presented her with the crown conditionally, that she would restore that body to their former liberty. She resigned her dominions to her husband, and died Dec. 5, 1741, of the small-pox, without issue; an amiable

amiable sovereign, but the senate rendered her a cypher.

Frederic, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, b. 1676, crowned king of Sweden May 22, 1721, and died April 6, 1751, without issue by either his queen or his first wife Louisa-Dorothea-Sophia, daughter of Frederic I. king of Prussia, who died 1705. He would have released himself from the chains the senate had loaded him with, had he had children to have inherited his power.

## SECTION VIII.

The Swedes, perceiving that their kingdom was without any declared successor, invited prince Charles, of Holstein-Gottorp, to come and reside amongst them, and profess their religion: but before the embassy reached him he had embraced the Greek faith, and had been declared heir to the Russian throne; upon which, the Swedish senate began a new election, the candidates were the prince of Hesse, nephew of the king, the prince of Denmark, and the prince of Deux Ponts, who

was of the blood royal : the clergy espoused the pretensions of the first, the commonalty, particularly the Delacárlians, the second ; but the prince of Deux Ponts had but few who favoured his pretensions : Elizabeth, empress of Russia, interesting herself in it, affairs took another turn, she recommended the prince Adolphus-Frederic, \* of Holstein-Gottorp, and administrator of Holstein, a near relation of the prince, who they before had elected, and promised that she would cede to Sweden the province of Finland conditionally, that this prince was declared successor to the crown ;

\* Adolphus-Frederic is in all our books called uncle to prince Charles of Holstein-Gottorp (better known by the name and title of Peter III. emp. of Russia), but probably this is not the fact, for Charles-Frederic, father of Peter III. was born in 1700, and his father Frederic IV. died in 1702, which was eight years before the birth of Adolphus Frederic ; who his father was, none of our writers mention ; his mother died at Hamburg, Dec. 23, 1756, in the 74th year of her age ; he had an elder brother Charles, who died in 1727, and was then contracted to the princess Elizabeth, of Russia, afterwards empress.

it was too pleasing a bait to be refused; he was acknowledged heir apparent, invited into the kingdom, and treated as such till the king's death, when he succeeded.

Adolphus-Frederic, of Holstein-Gottorp, b. May 14, 1710, elected heir apparent, July 4, 1743; succeeded July 17, 1744; and died Feb. 12, 1771. A prince of but moderate abilities but great patience, which he was often called upon to exercise; in private life most amiable.

*His queen.*

Louisa-Ulrica, daughter of Frederic II. king of Prussia, b. July 24, 1720; mar. July 17, 1744.

*Their Issue.*

1. Gustavus III. b. Jan. 24, 1746. Gustavus III. succeeded his father in his very limited power, and by one of those revolutions which rarely happen, he has become an absolute sovereign, without the death of a single person; his depth of

M 3 judgment,

judgment, foresight, and hypocrisy, in affecting this change of government, give us an high idea of his political capacity, and his mild and equitable administration since that period, of his moderation.

*His queen.*

Sophia-Magdalen, daughter of Frederic V. king of Denmark, b. July 3, 1746; mar. Nov. 4, 1766. She never had any child.

2. Charles duke of Sundermannia, b. 1748; mar. 1773, Hedewiz-Elizabeth-Charlotte, daughter of Frederic-Augustus duke of Sleswick-Holstein-Eutin prince bishop of Lubeck, b. 1759.
3. Frederic-Adolphus, duke of Ostgothland, b. July 18, 1750.
4. Sophia-Albertina, b. Oct. 8, 1753; chosen 1767, coadjutress of the abbey of Quedlinbourg.

POLAND.



## P O L A N D.

**T**HIS kingdom is of great extent, and is bounded, on the north, by the Baltic and the province of Livonia, on the east, by Russia, Turkey, and Hungary on the south, and Pomerania, Brandenburgh, Silesia and Moravia on the west. There are many religions in this state, but the established is the catholic; the reformed has been declining for some time. The capital is Warsaw.

Their government is very peculiar; they stile it a republic, yet elect a king, but his power is exceedingly circumscribed; he is allowed between one and two hundred thousand pounds a year to support his household; and, as they have generally large paternal dominions, and the country cheap, they keep up their grandeur better than might be expected from so slender a provision. His titles are, king of Poland, great duke of Lithuania, duke of Russia, Prussia, &c. He is stiled his Polish Majesty, and his wife, queen, and his children, royal

M 4

highness.

highness.—The royal motto is *Habent sua sidera Reges*.

Poland was divided into many principalities till the accession of Piastus, a peasant of the country, who governed with singular success till his hundred and thirtieth year.\* Bolelaus Crobray, having made great additions, by conquest, assumed the title of king; this happened about the year 999. Little is known of the history of Poland till the reign of Jegallon. Uladislaus, great duke of Lithuania, who obtained the crown in 1435, by the marriage of Fedwigis, the daughter of Lewis the last king. In gratitude for Uladislaus's annexing his paternal dominions to their monarchy, the Poles continued the crown in his family for near two hundred years, till the male line became extinct in the person of Sigismund-Augustus, under which family Poland enjoyed great prosperity.

\* From Piastus, every native prince of Poland that is elected king is called a *PIAST*.

*Kings*

*Kings of Poland from the Year 1574.*

Henry of Valois, duke of Anjou, son of Henry II. and brother to Francis II. and Charles IX. kings of France; elected 1574, in opposition to the emperor Maximilian, and several other candidates: His affability gained him the love of the Poles; but when he left their kingdom privately, upon his accession to France, in 1575, they adjudged him abdicate, and notwithstanding his excuses chose

Stephen Batori, prince of Transilvania, elected 1576, upon condition that he married Ann Jagello, the youngest of the two daughters of Sigismund-Augustus. He maintained many wars with his neighbours, all of whom he obtained the advantage of; his domestic government was superior to his warlike; his death was lamented by every true Pole; he had no child by the princess Ann.

Sigismund de Vasa III. son of king John of Sweden, by Catharine, the youngest child of Sigismund-Augustus, elected in 1590; he lost his paternal crown of Sweden, and his prosecuting

cuting his claim against his uncle Charles IX. and the great Gustavus, to recover that kingdom, involved him in many difficulties. For some time he was fortunate against the Russians, and even obtained his son Uladislaus to be saluted Czar, but he was afterwards drove out of Russia. These mortifications, and his ill success against the Turks, threw him into a melancholy, which terminated in his death. His character is variously represented: he was perhaps more just than politic.

Uladislaus (Vasa) VII. son of Sigismund, elected 1632, successful in his wars with Sweden, Russia, and Turkey; but his impolicy in displeasing the Cossacs gave him great uneasiness in the close of his reign, and after his death was nearly fatal to Poland. He left no issue by Cecilia-Renata, a daughter of the emperor Ferdinand II.

John Casimir, (Vasa) brother of the last king, chose 1648, environed with war on every hand, in which he was unsuccessful; and the rebellion his subjects were plotting, made him resign his authority, and abdicate the government

ment in 1668. He died in France, an ecclesiastic, five years after. His subjects treat his memory with harsher epithets than he deserves. He had no child by his queen, the dowager of his brother and predecessor, who died before him in 1667.

Michael-Coribut Weisnoweiski, a piast descended from Coribut, uncle to the great Jagellon, and son of Jeremiah Wiesnoweiski, palatine of Russia, who had left nothing but rank to Michael, who was supported on a slender pension (Jeremiah having been plundered of his great estate in the Ukraine). He was no ways qualified for the burden of a crown, as he acknowledged with tears at his election, 1670, but possessed in an eminent degree the amiable virtues that adorn private life; his reign was one continued series of misfortunes, till his general, Sobieski, defeated the Turks in a decisive engagement, which important news Michael did not live to receive. He died Nov. 10, 1673, without leaving any issue by Eleanor-Maria, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand

III. and

III. and, in 1678, she became the wife of Charles V. duke of Lorrain. Died 1697.

John III. a pias, grand general of the republic, elected 1675: he was the youngest of two sons of James Sobieski, and Theophila, daughter of the great Zolkiewski, the richest heiress of Poland, and grandson of Mark Sobieski, palatine of Lablin, all of whom were illustrious generals; John saved both Poland and Germany from the Turks, to whom his very name was formidable, nor was he less conspicuous for his learning and elegance of manners; his subjects made but an ill return for the services he rendered them, by embittering the evening of his life with jealousy and distrust. He died May 19, 1697, in the sixty-third year of his age. Cha. XII. of Sweden, said, "he was such a king as ought not to die." He married Mary-Casimira, daughter of Henry de la Grange, marquis d'Arquein, a Frenchman, and widow of Radzivil, palatine of Sandomer, and prince of Zamoski. By this lady he left James, Constantine, Alexander, and Theresa-Cunigunda,



gunda, second wife of Maximilian, elector of Bavaria; all of whom the Poles treated with the greatest neglect; even the widow of the great Sobieski was beholden to Lewis XIV. for refuge: she died at Blois.

Augustus I. elector of Saxony, renounced the reformed religion, and was elected 1693, in opposition to the prince of Conti. He was deposed by Charles XII. of Sweden. Vide below.

Stanislaus Liziczinski, a polish nobleman, son of Raphiel Liziczinski, palatine of Russia, grand standard bearer of the kingdom, and Ann Jablonowski, born Oct. 20, 1677, elected king by the influence of Charles XII. of Sweden, July 12, 1704, drove out of the kingdom by his rival Augustus: he retired to France upon the death of Augustus I. he was again elected Sept. 12, 1733, but again obliged to leave Poland in the utmost precipitation. Lewis XV. procured the title of king of Poland to be confirmed to him, on which

which account he resigned his right to the crown, and, in 1737, had the duchy of Lorraine ceded to him in full sovereignty during his life. He died, Feb. 23, 1766. He was the philosopher, the exemplary christian, and the truly great man; which qualifications justly intitled him to the appellation of "Beneficent." By Catharine, daughter of John-Charles Opalinska, castellan of Posnania, who died March 19, 1747, he had two daughters only; the eldest died unmarried at Weissenburg, the other married to Lewis XV. king of France.

Augustus I. or II. (restored) after the battle of Pultowa re-ascended the throne of Poland, which he kept possession of till his death, which happened Feb. 1, 1733. No prince ever experienced a greater variety of fortunes, nor none ever united so many contradictory qualities as Augustus. By Christina-Eberhardina, eldest daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith, he had only his successor. This lady resolutely withstood  
all

all arguments to make her change her religion.

Augustus II. or III. born Oct. 7, 1696, elected king of Poland, Oct. 5, 1733, acceded to Saxony upon his father's death: He experienced the same misfortunes in his electoral dominions from Frederic III. king of Prussia, as his father did from Charles XII. of Sweden. He died Oct. 5, 1763. He did not obtain, though he deserved, the love of his Polish subjects. He married Maria-Josepha, eldest daughter of the emperor Joseph, who died 1757, by whom he had the present elector of Saxony, and several other children.

Stanislaus Augustus II. b. Jan. 17, 1732, who before his advancement to the crown bore the title of Count Poniatowski. When a private nobleman he resided some years in London, and became a member of the society of antiquaries; elected king of Poland Sept. 7, and crowned Nov. 25, 1764. He has had the misfortune to see his dominions parcelled out by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against  
all

all justice, the most solemn treaties, and without an aggression. In 1771, he escaped an assassination, but not without two dangerous wounds. He is a prince of merit, and deserves a better fate.

PRUSSIA.

## P R U S S I A.

**T**HE dominions of his Prussian majesty form a very extensive and powerful kingdom ; the present monarch reigns in a despotic manner, and by many oppressions has raised a prodigious revenue : Berlin is accounted the capital, and the reformed religion, according to Calvin's plan, is established.

The family of Brandenburg, formerly counts of Hohenzollern, is so ancient, that its origin is unknown ; by many fortuitous circumstances they are grown to their present grandeur. Frederic I. an. 1415, was created elector and great-chamberlain of the empire ; the elector John-Sigismund in 1618 succeeded his father-in-law Frederic-Albert in the dukedom of Prussia,\* which was held of the kings of Poland  
by

\* Prussia is divided into Royal Prussia and Ducal Prussia ; they anciently belonged to the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, but in the disputes between them and the kings of Poland, the latter wrested from them Royal Prussia : In 1510, Albert of Brandenburg (grandson of the

by homage : Frederic-William the great, (one of the best of princes) grandson of John-Sigismund, freed Prussia from vassalage in 1641, and became a free and independent prince ; and his son, of the same name, procured Prussia to be erected into a kingdom ; † the title of the

great elector Albert, surnamed Achilles) was elected master of the order ; he regained Regal Prussia from Sigismund, king of Poland ; soon after which, he threw off his habit, professed himself a Protestant, and left all his dominions to his son Frederic-Albert ; upon whose death, in 1618, they descended to the elector John-Sigismund, who had married his daughter.

† Prussia was erected into a kingdom from a very trivial circumstance : The elector, Frederic-William, a vain supercilious prince, at a conference held at the Hague, 1695, was denied the honour of an armed chair, by William III. king of Great Britain, which so displeased and mortified him, from one who had a little before been his inferior in rank, that he determined, against the consent of his ministers, to apply to the imperial court ; and, at length, by bribing the emperor's confessor, obtained it, though under some restrictions. Thus, did the refusal of an armed chair, occasion Prussia to become a kingdom, and, what was equally singular, a Jesuit was the means of effecting it, though



the sovereigns since that time has been king of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg, &c. The prince royal is stiled hereditary Prince of Prussia and Brandenburg; the other princes of the blood, royal, and electoral highness.

## SECTION II.

Frederic-William the Great, elector of Brandenburg, b. 1620, succeeded to the electorate upon the death of his father George-William, 1640, died 1688; by his first consort, Louisa-Henrietta, daughter of Henry-Frederic, prince of Orange, whom he married 1646, and died 1667; he left,

Frederic I. (but third elector of that name) born July 22, 1657, who succeeded his father though it was to give a crown to a protestant. Europe was then so situated that little objection was made by other powers to this increase of dignity: William III. ardently espoused the cause, that he might secure the elector in the interest of the Grand Confederacy against France; his example had great influence; even France and Spain not only acknowledged his son king, but gave him the title of Majesty, which they refused to the kings of Denmark and Sardinia.

as elector of Brandenburg, and obtained that Prussia should be erected into a kingdom; the crown of which he set upon his head, Jan. 18, 1701; died Feb. 20, 1713.—This prince possessed a better heart than understanding; the bad education he received in his youth influenced his whole life; he was weak and superstitious, governed by his ministers, and vainly magnificent; in his person, little and deformed; ‘great in trifling things, and a trifler in great things.’

*His queens.*

Elizabeth-Henrietta, daughter of William VI. Landgrave of Hesse, b. 1661; mar. Aug. 23, 1679; died June 27, 1683.

Sophia-Charlotte, daughter of Ernest-Augustus, elector of Hanover; b. Oct. 20, 1668; mar. Oct. 6, 1686; died 1705.

Sophia-Louisa, a princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whom he was debarred on account of insanity; she died July 30, 1735, at  
Mecklenburg,

Mecklenburg, in the fiftieth year of her age.\*

*Issue of the first marriage.*

1. Louisa-Dorothy-Sophia, born 1680, mar. Frederic, king of Sweden, in 1700, d. 1705.

*Issue by the second Queen.*

2. Frederic-Augustus, b. 1685; died 1686.
3. Frederic-William II. b. Aug. 15, 1688.

Vide next section.

\* Queen Sophia-Charlotte was a lady of the greatest abilities, she was near becoming queen to Lewis XIV. of France, but happily for Prussia she did not; she founded the royal academy, and invited Leibnitz and other great men into Prussia; she looked with contempt upon her husband's anxiety to obtain the regal title, saying to one of her ladies in waiting, "That it vexed her to the very heart to go and act in Prussia the theatrical queen along with her Æsop;" and in a letter she wrote to Leibnitz, she says, "Do not imagine that I prefer this pageantry and pomp of crowns, which are here so much esteemed, to the charms of the philosophical entertainments we enjoy at Charlottenburg." When a Calvinist minister was proposed to visit her, a little before death, she refused it, saying, "Let me die in peace, without disputing."

## SECTION III.

Frederic-William II. died May 31, 1740. He formed laws, established manufactories, built cities, restored œconomy, a good general, and great politician ; but devoid of all the softer passions ; a cruel husband, a severe father, and strict master.

*His queen.*

Sophia-Dorothy, daughter of George I. king of Great-Britain, b. March 26, 1687, mar. Dec. 9, 1707 ; died May 28, 1757.

*Their Issue.*

1. Frederic III. b. Jan. 24, 1712 : He possesses very superior abilities, as a legislator, general, politician, poet, philosopher, and historian ; but he disgraces them by his tyranny to his own subjects, and his usurpations from his friends and allies ; otherwise he would justly claim the veneration, as he has the admiration, of Europe.

*His*

*His queen.*

Elizabeth-Christiana, daughter of Ferdinand duke of Brunswic-Wolfembutte, b. Nov. 1715; married June 12, 1733. Though the king treats this lady with all the honours of a queen, yet has never actually consummated his marriage, whether from its being a match contracted against his consent, his dislike to the sex, or from imbecility, is unknown.

2. Charles-William, died 1719, aged two years.
3. William-Augustus, b. 1722; died 1758.

*His Consort.*

Louisa-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand-Albert duke of Brunswic-Wolfembutte, b. 1722, married 1742; died 1780.

*Their Issue.*

1. Frederic-William, heir apparent, born Sept. 25, 1744; he has several children by his consort Elizabeth-Christiana-Ulrica of Brunswic Wolfembutte,

tle, b. 1751, mar. 1764, and has been confined for several years, on account of her gallantries.

2. Frederic-Henry-Charles, b. 1747.
3. Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, b. 1751, mar. 1767, William V. prince of Orange.
4. Lewis-Henry, b. Jan. 28, 1726, mar. 1752 Wilhelmina, daughter of Maximilian, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, born 1726.
5. Augustus-Ferdinand, b. 1730, mar. 1755 Ann-Elizabeth-Louisa, daughter of Frederic-William, margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, b. 1738; by whom he has had several children.
6. Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, born 1709, married to the marquis of Bareith.
7. Frederica-Louisa, b. 1714, mar. 1729, to Charles-William, late margrave of Brandenburg Anspach.
8. Philippina-Charlotte, b. 1716, mar. 1733, to Charles duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle-Bavern.

9. Sophia-



9. Sophia-Dorothea-Maria, b. 1719, married 1734, to Frederic-William, margrave of Brandenburg Schwedt.
  10. Louisa-Ulrica, born 1720, mar. 1744, to Adolphus-Frederic, king of Sweden.
  11. Ann-Charlotte-Amelia, b. 1723, elected abbess of Queidlinburg, a protestant abbey, 1751.
- Frederic II. had three other children, who probably died very young.

NAPLES

## NAPLES AND SICILY.

**T**HE dominions of the king of Naples, consists of the kingdom of that name, which is the largest part of Italy, and the island of Sicily, remarkable for its fertility, and which now supplies Naples with corn, as it did ancient Rome, and a great part of her dominions; the monarch is of great consequence as an Italian, but of very little as an European power; the revenue is about one million; the Roman Catholic religion is the only one professed, but they have never permitted the Inquisition to be established: the capital is Naples.

The kingdom of Naples is held in fee of the Róman pontiff, by the service of a palfrey annually; it was formerly a sum of money: no kingdom has undergone so many revolutions as this. The Norman or Tankred, the Germans, the Anjevin or French, the Hungarian and the Arragonian families, have successively governed here? the latter also was

was driven out by Ferdinand the Catholic, whose successors, kings of Spain, held this kingdom till the death of Charles II. when it peaceably passed to Philip V. who lost it to the emperor Charles VI. to whom it was confirmed by the peace of Utrecht; but, in 1734, Charles Infant of Spain was invited to the possession of it, which he effected, and to whom it was confirmed conditionally, that it should never be annexed to the Spanish monarchy; upon the succession of Spain falling to him, he resigned this in favour of his son, the present king.

Sicily fell to the house of Arragon in the person of Pedro, 1281, by the horrid massacre of the Sicilian vespers; it continued in this family till the extinction of the male line in Charles II. king of Spain;\* his successor Philip V. was deprived of it by the emperor Charles VI. 1707, who ceded it to the duke

\* Sicily was granted to Ferdinand the Catholic, upon his marriage with Isabella of Castile, and Philip, son of the emperor Charles V. when he married Mary I. Queen of England.

of Savoy; but Charles, prince of Spain, conquered and again united it to Naples, and it has never been separated since. The king is styled king of Naples and Sicily, or the Two Sicilies (Naples having that name as well as the island) and his Neapolitan majesty; the prince royal, duke of Calabria; the other princes and princesses royal highness.

## SECTION II.

Charles VIII. or IX. king of Naples, upon the death of his half-brother, Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, he succeeded to that kingdom, when he resigned the crowns of Naples and Sicily to his third son, Ferdinand Anthony. Vide Spain.

Ferdinand IV. born Jan. 12, 1751, proclaimed Oct. 6, 1759, declared of age, Feb. 1767.

### *His queen.*

Maria-Carolina daughter of the emperor Stephen, born August 13, 1752, married May 12, 1768.

*Their*

*Their Issue.*

1. ——— duke of Calabria, b. January 4,  
1775.
2. Maria-Theresa-Carolina, b. 1772.
3. Louisa-Maria-Amelia-Theresa, b. 1773.
4. Marianne - Antonio - Theresa, born 1775,  
(Nov. 5).

SARDINIA.

## S A R D I N I A.

THE king of Sardinia's dominions consist of the duchy of Savoy and its dependencies, in Italy; bounded by France, Switzerland, Milan, Parma, Genoa, and the Mediterranean, and the island of Sardinia; the latter is about 140 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. His Italian territory is a barren country; which, however, affords him a considerable revenue, not including the produce of his paternal estates; the island of Sardinia scarce defrays the expences of government; from his situation, he is stiled the Janus of Italy, which often proves a troublesome office with respect to France. In times of war the king is able to raise a very considerable army, especially if aided by subsidies from any other power, but has no navy. The capital of his dominions in Savoy, is Turin, seated upon the rivers Po and Doria; Cagliari is that of Sardinia.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic. In the vallies of Vaudois, there are many



many who do not profess that religion, for which they have often suffered dreadful persecutions. The government is absolute, and the crown hereditary: the sovereign takes the title of king of Sardinia and Cyprus, duke of Savoy, and many inferior ones; the pince royal is stiled duke of Savoy and prince of Piedmont; the other princes royal highness. The motto is F. E. R. T. i. e. Fortitudo ejus Rhodam tenuit; in commemoration of the brave defence of Rhodes by Amedeus I. 1409.

The kings of Sardinia are descended from the dukes of Savoy, in Germany, a younger son of which family settled in Italy, and was created earl of Maurienne, by the emperor; to whom he was related, about the eleventh century; they have by very gradual steps much extended their dominions; Amedeus VIII. was created duke of Savoy by the emperor Sigismund, 1416; his descendants have been remarkable for ambition; they long languished for royal honours, assuming the title of serene highness, then royal highness, and took the closed crown as descended

scended from Ann Lusignan, daughter to Jean king of Cyprus, who married Lewis duke of Savoy, son of Amedeus VIII.

Victor Amedeus II. having rendered great services to the confederates, against Lewis XIV. of France, they procured him, by the peace of Utrecht, 1713, the island of Sicily, with the title of king; but a new war breaking out, this island was lost to the Spaniards; as a compensation for which, the emperor, in 1718, ceded the island of Sardinia, which had also born the title of kingdom, to him; by which means, this family have at last attained to what they so ardently desired, and for which they are chiefly indebted to Great Britain.

## S E C T I O N II.

Victor Amedeus I. (son of Charles Emanuel II. duke of Savoy) was born May 14, 1666; succeeded his father, June 12, 1675; crowned king of Sicily, Dec. 24, 1713; which kingdom he exchanged for that of Sardinia

1718,

1718, for the eminent services he rendered the allies ; after a reign of one continued series of prosperity, he resigned his dominions, Sept. 30, 1730, under pretence of the fatigue of a long reign, and the infirmities of age ; but it was soon discovered it was with design to marry the countess of Sebastian, his mistress, which he did, and through her persuasion endeavoured to remount his throne ; which being discovered to his son, Victor, he was arrested at Montcalier, and conducted to the castle of Rivoli, where he remained a prisoner till his death, Oct. 31, 1732.\*

*His*

\* As the resignation and imprisonment of king Victor are so extraordinary, and so recent, it may not be improper to add one or two striking circumstances relating to it: The prince Charles, afterwards king, did all in his power to prevail upon his father not to quit the throne ; but scarce had he done it than he wished to ascend it again, and for that purpose wrote to his nobles ; but they shewed his letters to the son ; who, to make his father easy, paid him a visit, at Chamberry ; but this had no effect ; Charles requested Madame St. Sebastian to pacify him ; adding, that he would do any thing, in reason, to

O

oblige

*His Consorts.*

Ann-Mary, daughter of Philip duke of Orleans; by Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Charles I. king of Great-Britain; married, April 9, 1684; died 1728. This lady protested against the act of settlement, which gave the crowns of Britain to the House of Brunswick, as being the nearest allied to the Stuart family, excepting the children of James II.

oblige his father; but that 'as he had made him king; 'king he would be.' She had too much ambition to comply with this request, though she promised it: Victor desired leave to reside in Montcalier, as the air of Chamberry did not agree with him; but, without waiting for any answer, he set out for that castle; this did not seem to displease the young king; but when he found nothing would content him but receiving the crown, he permitted the count de Perouse to arrest him. Victor requested to have his wife, his papers, and his snuff-box; the last was only complied with; they were both confined for life; but he was treated with the utmost respect, till his death, by the officers who were appointed to guard him; but no person was permitted to see him; nor did the king, his son, or his wife, Madam Sebastian, ever afterwards.

Sebastian

The countess de St. Sebastian, who king Victor married, upon his resignation. Vide the note.

*The issue of the first marriage.*

1. Victor-Amedeus, prince of Piedmont, b. 1698; died, March 22, 1715.
2. Charles-Emanuel I. b. April 27, 1701. Vide next section.
3. Mary-Adelaide, b. 1685, mar. 1698, to Lewis duke of Burgundy, dauphin of France; died 1712.
4. Mary Louisa-Gabriella, b. 1688, mar. 1701, to Philip V. king of Spain; died 1714.

### SECTION III.

Charles-Emanuel succeeded to the kingdom of Sardinia, and dukedom of Savoy, upon the resignation of his father; he died, March 20, 1773. An active and politic prince; but in the decline of life gave himself up to a gloomy religious austerity.

*His queens.*

Ann-Christian-Louisa, princess of Saltbach, mar. March 15, 1722; died March 12, 1723.

Polyxena - Christina - Joanna, princess of Hesse Rhinefield, b. Sept. 21, 1706, mar. Aug. 23, 1724; died Jan. 13, 1734.

Elizabeth - Theresa, daughter of Joseph-Leopold Charles duke of Lorrain, and sister to the emperor Stephen I. died in child-bed of her first child, July 22, 1741.

*Issue of the first marriage.*

1. Victor-Amedeus, b. 1699; died 1725.

*Children of the second marriage.*

2. Victor-Amedeus - Maria II. b. June 26, 1726. Vide next section.
3. ——— duke of Aoste, b. 1738; died 1745.
4. Eleonora-Maria-Theresa,  
b. 1728,
5. Maria-Louisa-Gacriela,  
b. 1729,
6. Mary-Felicitas, b. 1730.
7. Mary-

} alive and un-  
married.



7. Mary-Christina, died 1768.

*Issue by queen Elizabeth.*

8. Benedict-Mary-Maurice, duke of Chablais,  
b. 1741.

# SECTION IV.

VICTOR II. acceded upon his father's death, and is now upon the throne : a mild and amiable sovereign, whose reign has not been disturbed by foreign or domestic wars.

*His queen.*

Maria-Antonietta, daughter of Philip V. king of Spain, b. Nov. 17, 1729, mar. May 30, 1750.

*Their Issue.*

1. Charles - Emanuel, prince of Piedmont and duke of Savoy, b. 1751.

*His Consort.*

Maria-Adelaide-Clotilda-Xaviere, daughter of Lewis, dauphin, and sister to the present king of France.

2. Victor-Emanuel-Cajetan, duke of Aoste,  
b. 1759.
3. Maurice-Joseph-Mary, duke of Mont-  
ferrat, b. 1762.
4. Charles-Felix-Joseph, duke of Geneva,  
b. 1765.
5. Joseph-Benedict-Placidus, count of Mau-  
rienne, b. 1766.
6. Maria-Joseph-Louisa, b. 1753, married  
1771, to Lewis Stanislaus, count d'Pro-  
vence, brother to the present king of  
France.
7. Maria-Theresa, b. 1756, mar. 1773, to  
Charles-Philip count d'Artois, brother to  
the present king of France.
8. Maria-Ann-Charlotta, b. 1757.
9. Maria-Josepha-Ferdinanda, b. 1761.

*The SUCCESSION of the STADTHOLDERS*

THE dominions of the Seven United States are five hundred miles one way, and four hundred another ; are bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the east by Germany, on the south by France, and on the west by the British Channel ; they were formerly part of the duchy of Burgundy, which the House of Austria inherited from the marriage of Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Charles the Rash, to the emperor Maximilian I. whose son, Philip, left them to his son, the emperor, Charles V. who resigned them to his son, Philip II. king of Spain ; whose tyranny and oppression obliged them to throw off their allegiance, and to conclude a treaty of union, 1583, to which only five provinces then acceded, and soon after two others : it was with the utmost difficulty that they established their independency ; and as they were chiefly indebted for it to the wisdom and valour of William prince

of Orange, they created him stadtholder, captain general, and admiral general of their new government, with many great prerogatives, particularly in time of war; but they did not dare to make it an hereditary office.

The family of Nassau is as ancient as any, and almost as illustrious; it has given an emperor to Germany, and a king to Great Britain. Otho earl of Nassau, near seven hundred years ago, received the provinces of Guelderland and Zutphen, with his two wives, which continued to his descendants for three hundred years. Another prince of this family, of the same name, received by the countess of Vianden, his wife, many other considerable territories in the Low-Countries; his grandson, Egilbert, married the heiress of Looke and Breda, in 1404; his grandson Egilbert, II. was an active and fortunate general, and for the great services he performed for the emperor, Maximilian I. he appointed him governor general of the Low-countries; but dying, without issue, his brother John succeeded

ceeded to his dominions, who divided them between his sons Henry and William; to the former he gave all he had in the Low-Countries, and to William what he enjoyed in Germany. Henry was a prince of the first merit; and it was greatly owing to him, that Charles V. received the imperial dignity. This did not prevent that monarch's rival, Francis I. giving him Claudia, daughter of John de Chalons, in marriage; after whose death, in 1521, he espoused Mencia Mendor, daughter of Roderic, duke of Calabria: by Claudia he had only Rene; who, in 1530, succeeded his paternal uncle, Philibert de Chalons, in the principality of Orange. Henry, prince William's brother, established the reformed religion in his dominions in Germany: by his lady, Juliana, countess of Stolburg, he had William, founder of the Dutch republic, Lodowic, Adolphus, Henry; (the three latter of whom died in battle and unmarried) John, to whom his elder brother, William, gave all his territories in Germany, and of whose descendants,

ants, in section III. we shall particularly speak, and seven daughters, all of whom were married to German princes.

## SECTION II.

### STADTHOLDERS.

William the Great, earl of Nassau, and by the will of his uncle Rene, (who died, unmarried, at the siege of St. Desier, 1544), became prince of Orange. He was one of the greatest generals and politicians of his or any other age; he faithfully discharged the many trusts committed to him by the emperor Charles V. who, at his resignation, recommended him to his son Philip II. in whose interest he continued till he saw his country a scene of blood, by the cool barbarity of that inhuman prince; when he stepped forth and saved his expiring country, and placed her in freedom and safety: in gratitude for which, the confederated states elected him head of their new commonwealth:



wealth: he fell by the hand of an assassin, hired by Philip, 1584, in the fifty-first year of his age: he had four wives, Ann, daughter of Maximilian de Egmont, count of Buren, a lady of very great possessions; Ann, daughter of Maurice, elector of Saxony; Charlotte de Bourbon, of the house of Montpensier, whom he took from a nunnery; Louisa de Cologne, widow of Monsieur de Teligny, and daughter of the famous admiral de Chatillon; by the first marriage he had

Henry-Philip-William, prince of Orange, taken prisoner against all faith, by the Spaniards, from the university of Louvain, at the age of thirteen; after a detention of many years, he was restored to his liberty, and the estates he held in the Spanish Netherlands, and the French Compté; but the Dutch would never suffer him, not even to enter their territories, much less raise him to the stadtholdership, on account of his professing himself a Roman catholic; he died 1618, leaving no child by Eleanor de Bourbon,

sister

sister to the prince of Conde ; and Mary, married to count d'Hohenloe, a celebrated general : by the second marriage prince William had Maurice, who succeeded him as stadtholder, and Amelia, married to Emanuel, son of Anthony, prior of Crato, who pretended to the succession of Portugal ; by his third wife, William had Louisa-Juliana, married to Frederic IV. elector palatine ; Elizabeth, married to Henry de la Tour, duke of Buillon, by whom she had, amongst other children, the famous general Mareschal Thurenne ; Catharine Beglica, married to Philip-Lewis, count de Hanau ; Charlotte-Brabantina, who became the wife of Claud, duke de la Tremouille, mother of the celebrated countess of Derby, who distinguished herself so nobly during the civil war in Charles I.'s reign ; from her are descended the Derby and Athol families ; Charlotte-Flandrina, who changed her religion, and became abbess of St. Croix, in France ; Amelia married to the duke of Lansberg, of the  
house

house of Deauxponts; by the last wife William had Frederic-Henry, who became stadtholder.

Maurice, who succeeded to the government of the United States, upon his father's death, and to the principality of Orange, and the other territories of his brother Philip; he was a prince of a most exalted character, who, with equal prudence and bravery, supported himself, and defended his country against Spain; it is supposed he meditated to raise himself to a more extensive authority; and that he had nearly accomplished it; the disappointment of which, it is supposed, hastened his death, which happened April 23, 1625, unmarried.

Frederic-Henry, half-brother to Maurice, succeeded him in all his honours and dominions; he carried on the war with such vigour, in every quarter of the globe, against Spain, that he laid the foundation of the treaty of Westphalia, which was signed immediately upon his death; by which the Dutch republic

was acknowledged as a free and independent state; he died, March 14, 1647, admired and respected by Europe, and sincerely lamented by Holland. He married Amelia, daughter of John-A'bert, count of Solms, who died in 1675; by whom he had William, who succeeded him; Lewis died an infant; Henrietta-Amelia, married to Frederic-William, count de Nassau, and hereditary governor of Friesland; Henrietta-Catharine, married to John-George, prince of Anhalt, and Mary, married to Lewis-Herman palatine of Simmeren, the youngest son of the house of Palatine.

William II. born 1626, was elected successor to his father in his life-time; he inherited the capacity of his family, and the ambition of his uncle Maurice; by following whose example he justly alarmed the people; he died, prematurely, Nov. 6, 1650. He married, 1641, Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. king of Great-Britain; born 1631, and died 1660. The issue of this marriage was

was a posthumous son, who became stadtholder.

William III. born 1650; from the ambition of his father, the popularity of the de Wits, and the secret treaty with the protector Cromwell, William was refused the office of stadtholder, and obliged to formally renounce all claim to it; yet, though watched with the utmost circumspection, by his deep and refined politics, he obtained it in 1672; by pursuing the same plan, he procured the crown of Great-Britain, in 1688; his saving Holland from Lewis XIV. gained him the entire confidence of the Dutch; but he could never win that of the British nation; so that it has been said he was king of Holland, and stadtholder of Britain; he died 1702. We must admire him as a great general, profound politician, and as a guardian of liberty; but he was devoid of all the finer feelings which harmonize the soul; nor was he without some glaring defects; the consenting to the horrid

rid murder of the de Wits, is the greatest blot in his character ; he had no issue by queen Mary, eldest daughter to James II. king of Great-Britain, who died 1696.

### SECTION III.

By the death of William III. the elder branch of Nassau was extinct ; we must therefore go so far back as John, youngest brother of William I. John left four sons, John, George, Ernest-Casimir, and John-Lewis, who were all created princes of the the empire, by the emperor Ferdinand III. in 1624, from whom descended the four branches of this family, distinguished by the names of Siegen, Delenburg, Dietz, and Hademer, which became extinct, 1711. King William left the young prince John-William Frizo, son of Henry Casimir, hereditary stadtholder of Friesland and Gionengen, of the branch of Delenburg (son of William - Frederic, son of Ernest - Casimir, third son of John the founder of these four branches)



branches) universal heir to all his hereditary dominions ; but which was contested by Frederic I. king of Prussia ; William III. seems to have bequeathed them to this prince, merely from personal regard ; for, undoubtedly, no objection could lie against the second branch, though there was against the eldest, on account of their being of the Roman catholic religion.

John-William-Frizo, born 1687, became prince of Orange and earl of Nassau, and assumed the family name of Nassau, or Orange, instead of that of Dietz ; he was drowned in passing a ferry in Holland, July 14, 1711 ; he married in 1709, Mary-Louisa, daughter of Charles, landgrave of Hesse Cassel ; by whom he had a posthumous son, who was declared stadtholder, and Ann-Charlotte-Louisa, married to the hereditary prince of Baden Durlach, who died 1732.

#### SECTION IV.

Charles-Henry-Frizo, born, Sept. 1, 1711, elected hereditary stadtholder of all the con-

P

federated

federated provinces, in 1747, and invested with such ample privileges, that these princes now want little more than the name to make them kings; he was chiefly indebted to George II. king of Great-Britain, for this great increase of honour; he died in 1751.

*His marriage.*

Ann, eldest daughter of George II. king of Great-Britain, born, Nov. 2, 1709, married, March 25, 1733, became governante of the States from the death of her consort till her death, as her son, the stadtholder, was then a minor; she died, Jan. 12. 1759.

*Their Issue.*

1. William-Henry Nassau, b. March 8, 1748.  
Vide below.
2. ——— daughter, born 1736; died an infant.
3. A princess, born and died, 1739.
4. Caroline, born 1743, married, 1760, to Charles-Christian, prince of Nassau-Welburg; by whom she had several children.

SECTION

## SECTION V.

William IV. the present hereditary stadtholder, admiral and captain general of the provinces.

### *His marriage.*

Frederic-Sophia-Wilhelmina, a princess of Prussia, born Aug. 7, 1751, married Oct. 4, 1767.

### *Their Issue.*

1. William-Frederic, prince hereditary, born Aug. 24, 1772.
2. William-George-Frederic, b. 1774.
3. Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, b. 1770.

## P O P E S.

**T**HE popes formerly being the acknowledged head of all the Christian world, (except those of the Greek church) possessed a power which we can scarce have an idea of; though it is now very greatly diminished, yet their history still continues to be connected with that of most kingdoms of Europe; it was therefore thought proper to give the succession of the pontiffs since the revival of learning.

They are a respectable temporal power in Italy, governing a pretty extensive dominion; they are arbitrary, and their subjects (as those of all ecclesiastics) groan under the weight of enormous taxes; for, as the sovereign bishop is always old, he loses no time to advance his family: before, or as soon as that is done, he dies, and the same scene is acted over again without end. This accounts for his dominions being uncultivated, thinly inhabited, and his subjects poor and dispirited;

ed; however, from the vast sums flowing from other kingdoms, he is enabled to keep a very splendid court; his revenue now is supposed to be a million; how much more must it have been (allowing for the value of money) in the days of superstition and credulity, when he possessed Britain, &c. ? It every day decreases. The popes are stiled, by way of eminence, holiness, and affect to be above all temporal princes; for which reason they wear three crowns upon their tiara.

*The succession of the popes, from 1417 until the present time, with their family names and characters.*

Martin V. Otho-Colonna, a Roman, elected, Nov. 11, 1417; in whom ended the great schism, which had divided Europe for half a century; in his pontificate the council of Constance was dissolved, after they had condemned John Hufs, and Jerome, of Prague, to the flames; and also the doctrine of Wickliff; he died, February 1,

1431, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a prudent and learned prelate.

Eugenius IV. Gabriel Condellero, of an ancient Venetian family; elected, Feb. 11, 1431. He was driven from his dominions, and deposed by the council of Basil, who elected Amedeus, late duke of Savoy, who took the title of Felix V. but France, England, Spain, Italy, and afterwards Germany, adhering to Eugenius, Felix resigned the tiara to accept the next dignity to his holiness; the pope died in Rome, Feb. 23, 1447. Though not a learned man, the patron of those that were so; inconstant, and so fond of war, that he was the cause of many, not only in Italy, but in other parts of Europe.

Nicholas V. Thomas Sarzana, of the republic of Lucca; elected March 6, 1447; in his reign Constantinople was lost to the Christians; he died March 22, 1455. He collected a vast number of Greek and Latin manuscripts; the former of which he ordered to be translated, and added 3000 books to the Vatican



Vatican library ; his court was crouded with literati, from all parts of Europe ; his charity was great to the unfortunate of noble families and young women.

Calixtus III. Alphonso Borgia, of a noble family of Sativa, in Spain ; elected 1455 ; he did all in his power to humble the Turks ; had some quarrels with Christian sovereigns, and was too fond of his relations ; he died, Aug. 7, 1478. Just, pious, and learned.

Pius II. Æneas Silvius Piccolomini, a Sieneſe, of an ancient family ; elected 1478 ; granted the investiture of Naples to Ferdinand, in opposition to the duke of Anjou, who he wished to keep out of Italy, and had disputes with France, Castile, and Portugal ; died, Aug. 13, 1463, being then in his fifty-eighth year. He had very good abilities, and very extensive learning. Amongst his other works he left an history of England.

Paul II. Peter Barbi, a Venetian, and nephew to pope Eugenius IV. He violated the oaths he took before his election, (which was Aug. 25, 1464) to govern the papacy

with justice and discretion ; he endeavoured to raise a war against the Turks, deposed the king of Bohemia, and gave his dominions to the king of Hungary ; he had the honour of crowning the emperor at Rome ; declared that the jubilee should be held every twenty-five years, and quelled a conspiracy raised against him in his dominions ; he died, suddenly, of an apoplexy, July 25, 1471. Despised learning, proud, venal, but magnificent in his buildings, and liberal to the poor and the indigent cardinals.

Sixtus IV. Francis de Rovere, son of a Genoese fisherman ; which humble life he himself also for some time led ; he was elected, Aug. 9, 1471, and died after a turbulent pontificate, Aug. 13, 1484. He stuck at nothing to serve his revenge and ambition ; witness the horrid murder of Julian de Medici, who was stabbed at the elevation of the mass, in the cathedral of Florence, at his instigation : he raised his relations from their mean situations to principalities ; he collected great  
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part of the Vatican library ; was liberal to men of learning, and Rome was obliged to him for some of her noblest structures.

Innocent VIII. John Baptist Cibo, or Cyllo, a noble Genoese, elected, Aug. 27, 1484 ; he deposed Ferdinand, king of Naples, but was afterwards reconciled to him ; he settled the peace of Italy, long disturbed with war ; he died, July 25, 1492. Learned, politic, but drunken and debauched.

Alexander VI. Roderic Lenzolo, or Borgia, a Spaniard, nephew of Calistus III. Instead of the character of the head of the Christian world, in his we meet with as many, and as great vices as disgraced Nero ; he died, Aug. 18, 1503, of poison, which he drank by mistake, having prepared it for several cardinals he had invited to dine with him ; he was father of Cæsar Borgia ; who, if possible, exceeded him in wickedness.

Pius III. Francis T. Piccolomini, cardinal of Siena, elected Sept. 21, 1503 ; died Oct. 9 following ; he was a pious, prudent, and learned man, and designed to reform the  
abuses

abuses of the papal see, for which he was poisoned.

Julian II. de la Rovere, nephew of Sixtus IV. and cardinal of Ostia, elected Oct. 17, 1503; in whose reign the Lateran council began; he had more of the general than the sovereign bishop in his character, marching at the head of his army, he declared that 'if the keys of St. Peter would not do, the sword of St. Paul should;' he embroiled all Europe, and humbled the power of France; he raised his relations to great power; one of whom he made duke of Urbino, in whose descendants it remained two centuries; he died, Feb. 21, 1513; he had little learning and great bravery; the latter part of his character affected him at his death, and on that account he repented he had ever accepted the tripple crown. The church of St. Peter was begun in his reign.

Leo X. John de Medici, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, elected, March 10, 1513; he followed the policy of his predecessor; the reformation began in his reign; he obtained the papacy because it was thought he would

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not live but a few weeks, being then ill of the venereal complaint ; he died, Dec. 2, 1521, of excess of joy, for the defeat of the French. He was polite, fortunate, magnificent, possessed great taste, and was one of the greatest patrons of men who excelled in any branch of learning, or the fine arts, that ever lived, being a master of them himself in a very eminent degree : look on the other side his character, you will find him attached, beyond all propriety, to his family, irreligious, (calling the gospel the fable of Chriff) ambitious, revengeful, and ungrateful.

Adrian VI. Floriffen, cardinal of Tortosa, son of a mean tradesman at Utrecht, elected, Jan. 9, 1522, by the interest of the emperor Charles V. whose tutor he had been ; he did not change his name ; he was an honest, plain man, who was probably a good preceptor, but he was a wretched prince ; he died Sept. 14, 1523, greatly hated by his subjects.

Clement VII. Julio de Medici, nephew of Leo X. and natural son of Julian de Medici,  
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ci, murdered by the Pazzi, at the instigation of Sixtus IV. elected, Nov. 18, 1523. The Romans entertained great hopes of him, but they were greatly disappointed; his government was most unhappy; his capital taken, plundered, and himself a prisoner; England and Ireland lost to the Roman see! probably he thought himself compensated for these misfortunes, in having his natural son created duke of Florence, and his great niece allied to France; he died, Sept. 25, 1534, aged 57; much despised for his covetousness, unsteady, and deceitful conduct: it must be confessed he was learned, and a patron of the arts.

Paul III. Alexander Farnese, born at Canino, in Tuscany, though of German extraction, elected, Oct. 12, 1534; in whose government began the council of Trent; he died of grief, Nov. 15, 1549, from the ill behaviour he experienced from his grandson, Octavius, whom he had raised to the duchy of Parma; he writ some learned letters and poems, and was very fond of judicial astrology;



logy ; his greatest fault was his unbounded attachment to his family.

Julius III. Maria de Monte, a Roman, elected, Feb. 9, 1550 ; he continued the council of Trent ; died, March 23, 1555. A prince of mean abilities and less virtue.

Marcellus II. whose surname was Cervino (he would not change his Christian one) a native of Montfano, elected, April 9, 1555, lived but to declare his wish to call a general council for the reformation of the church, dying on the 30th of the same month that he was elected ; he said he thought a pope could not take care of his own salvation.

Paul IV. J. P. Caraffa, of a noble family in Naples, elected, May 22, 1555 ; he scarcely deigned to receive the English nation into the bosom of the church ; upon the medal, struck on that occasion, the queen is kneeling before him, and Philip II. of Spain, and the emperor Charles V. is interceding for her ; the resignation of the latter, and the haughty, inflexible, and ambitious behaviour of this pontiff, then 80, form a striking contrast ;

contrast; he died, Aug. 16, 1559, aged 84. He was learned, but his instituting the inquisition, and his severity, rendered him so odious to the Romans, that after his death, in one day, they destroyed his statues, and defaced all the arms of his family, in every part of the city where they had been placed.

Pius IV. John Angelo Medicino, born at Milan; his flatterers stiled him Medici, and his, and his family's vanity acquiesced in the cheat; he was elected, Dec. 20, 1559; he renewed the council of Trent; the disputes which it occasioned, imbittered his days: as he affected to be thought of the family of Medici; he created Cosmo I. duke of Florence, grand duke of Tuscany, which displeased the great sovereigns; he died, Dec. 10, 1565. He was learned, protector of the muses, and magnificent, erecting many superb buildings in Rome; to defray the expences of which, he levied enormous taxes upon the people; which, with his cruelty, made him not beloved.

Pius V. Anthony Ghisleri, of low origin, was born at Boschi ; elected, Jan. 8, 1566 ; he espoused the cause of Mary queen of Scots and the king of France, against their protestant subjects, anathematized queen Elizabeth, and shared the famous victory of Lapanto, against the Turks, with Philip II. of Spain and the Venetians ; Don John of Austria was the Christian commander ; when the pope heard the news, he exclaimed, in raptures, ‘ There was a man sent from God, and his name was John ;’ he died, May 1, 1572, aged 67. Religious, austere, bigotted, and implacably cruel to the reformed.

Gregory XIII. Hugh Buoncompagno, of a reputable family, at Bologna ; elected, May 12, 1572 ; reformed the calendar, which, from him, is called the Gregorian ; declared a jubilee, for joy of the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew ; he died, April 10, 1585, aged 83. Magnificent, a lover of painting ; he won the hearts of the Romans by relaxing the government, which was attended with bad consequences, particularly after his death.

Sixtus

Sixtus V. Felix Peretti, better known by the title of cardinal Montalto, son of Francis Peretti, a common ploughman of la Grotte, in the lordship of Montalto, in the march of Ancona; elected, April 24, 1585; by his hypocrisy, and under the supposition of his being a dying man; as soon as he was chosen he threw away his crutches, and drew himself up a foot higher than he had been for years before; when it was noticed, he said, he had been stooping for the keys of heaven, but having found them, there was no further occasion to bend for that purpose; by his severity he entirely suppressed the horrid banditti, and reformed the Romans; he excommunicated queen Elizabeth, and Henry IV. yet he joined them to humble the power of Philip II. of Spain; he said there were but three who deserved the name of sovereign, himself, Henry, and Elizabeth; and of the latter, that was he to have a child by her, it would be an Alexander; he died, Aug. 27, 1590, aged 68; he was a great statesman, and a magnificent prince; learned, and a patron  
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of those that were so, an enemy to vice and a protector of innocence ; but was haughty, cruel, and incredibly covetous ; he left a vast treasure, and raised his family to an envied greatness.

Urban VII. of the family of Castagna, a native of Rome, of a noble Genoese family, unanimously elected, Sept. 14, 1590, and died the 27th of the same month. Great hopes were entertained of him, from his piety and learning, particularly in the canon and civil law.

Gregory XIV. Nicholas Frontati, born of an honourable family of Milan, elected, December 5, 1590 ; the patron of the Holy League in France, and of the inquisition ; died, Oct. 15, 1591, aged 57. Religious and learned.

Innocent IX. John-Anthony Facchinetti ; his family was from Gravegni in Navarre, but he was born at Bologna ; elected, Oct. 28, 1591, died Dec. 29 following, aged 72, greatly beloved and lamented.

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Clement

Clement VIII. Hippolito Aldobrandini, born at Fano in the papal dominions, but of a Florentine family, elected, Jan. 28, 1592; he acknowledged Henry IV. as king of France, and annexed Farrara to the ecclesiastical state, and procured peace between France and Spain; died, March 2, 1605, having, in his pontificate, created fifty cardinals. Pious, moderate, and a patron of the learned.

Leo XI. Alexander de Medici, and nearly related to Cosmo grand duke of Tuscany, unanimously elected, April 1, 1605, died twenty-seven days after, in the 70th year of his age, and was carried to the grave bathed with the tears of the Romans; his affability won the hearts of all; he promised to ease his subjects and to adorn Rome; he possessed his family's taste and learning.

Paul V. Camillus Borghese, elected, May 16, 1605, by open scrutiny, after great heats in the conclave; he was then only fifty-three; he excommunicated the Venetians, and quarrelled with many other states, for  
their



their steadiness in repelling the ecclesiastical usurpations ; he died Jan. 28, 1621 ; he was religious and learned, particularly in the civil law, and magnificent in his buildings, but carried nepotism to the utmost extent, and was hated and dreaded by all Europe, for his haughty behaviour.

Gregory XV. Alexander Luigi, or Lodovisio, of a noble family of Bologna, elected in May, 1621 ; he granted a dispensation to the prince of Wales (afterwards king Charles I.) to marry the Infanta of Spain, and courted the favour of Austria ; died July 8, 1623, aged 70. Charitable, pious, learned, but implacable against the protestants.

Urban VIII. Maffeo Barberini, of a noble Florentine family, elected, Aug. 6, 1623, re-obtained the duchy of Urbino to the papal see ; he embroiled himself with all Italy, who revenged themselves upon him and his family, who were excessively rapacious, and who brought the pope into contempt, by their ambition and pride ; he favoured the protestants

to humble the house of Austria; died, July 29, 1644, aged 77; was author of several Latin and Italian pieces of poetry, and a protector of the learned; from his destroying some of the ancient monuments, so justly prized in Rome, Pasquin said, 'What the Barbarians spared, the Barberini destroy.'

Innocent X. John Baptist Pamphilio, a Roman, whose house was both noble and ancient, elected, Sept. 15, banished the Barberini, and became the dupe of his sister-in-law, Donna-Olympia Maldachini, with whom it is supposed he had an improper connection; she rendered the papacy contemptible in the eyes of all Europe, as well catholics as protestants; her rapacity, together with that of his other relations, and setting up every thing to sale, made his government odious to his subjects; he died Jan. 7, 1655, aged 80. Unlearned, and an enemy to the belle lettres.

Alexander VII. Fabio Chigi, or Ghigi; his family was illustrious at Siena, but was originally from Rome, elected, April 8, 1655.  
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after unusual intrigues in the conclave; he pretended reluctance in accepting the tiara, and swore never to receive his relations in Rome; to elude which, he met them out of the city: Lewis XIV. obliged him to make very mean submission for an affront his ambassador had received at Rome; condemned Janfenius's doctrine; died, May 22, 1667, in his 69th year. Handsome, agreeable, lively, learned, and magnificent; but ungrateful, irresolute, hypocritical, proud, and enriched his family at the expence of justice; it should not however be forgot, that he disapproved the persecution against the Vaudois. It is very singular that he was related to Mahomet IV.

Clement IX. Julio Rospigliosi, born at Pistoia in Tuscany, of a noble and ancient family, 1667; he assisted the Venetians against the Turks, at the siege of Candia; grief, for the loss of which, caused his death, Dec. 1669, universally regretted. Moderate in his kindness to his family, grateful, temperate, modest, mild, charitable, and learn-

ed ; he wished to reform the papacy, and was an excellent sovereign.

Clement X. *Æmilio Altieri*, of a patrician family in Rome, elected, April 29, 1670, being then 80; his adopted nephew, cardinal *Paluzzi*, took advantage of his great age to govern in his name, and to enrich his family by plundering the state ; he had quarrels with France and the viceroy of Naples, and retrenched the privileges of ambassadors ; died July 22, 1676, superannuated.

Innocent XI. *Benedict Odescalchi*, born at Como, of an ancient family, elected, Sept. 21, 1676 ; he aimed at a universal reform ; nepotism was unknown in his reign, which was disturbed by continual quarrels with France, which he supported with uncommon firmness ; he so justly dreaded the ambition of *Lewis XIV.* that he joined the protestants against him, treating *James II.*'s ambassador with contempt, and advanced *William prince of Orange* (afterwards king of Great-Britain) a considerable sum, to enable him to dethrone him, because he was the ally of France ;  
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he received Christina, queen of Sweden, to whom he granted a pension of 12,000 crowns; his rejoicing at the repeal of the edict of Nantz, is however a blot in his character; he died, Aug. 12, aged 77, to the inexpressible joy of France; he possessed little learning, but was a great statesman and a virtuous prince; but his severity and his frugality, which, with not lessening the taxes, obliged a fourth of the inhabitants of Rome to leave his dominions.

Alexander VIII. Peter Ottoboni, a Venetian, whose father purchased his nobility, elected, October 6; he terminated the quarrel between France and the papacy, promised James II. assistance to recover his kingdoms, and prevailed upon the emperor and the Venetians to continue the war with the Turks; to carry on which, he granted them subsidies; he lost all appearance of decency in providing for his family; not content with giving them a million and an half of crowns, that he found in the treasury, and one hundred thousand

land appropriated by his predecessor, the support of a war against the infidels ; he raised prodigious sums from the sale of all vacant places and benefices, and left a debt of five millions ; hearing that the Romans said he lost no time in advancing his family, he replied, ' Twenty-three hours and a half of the day are already gone ;' (the Italians continue the hours until the twenty-fourth) ; he died, Jan. 30, 1691, in the 81st year of his age. He was affable and chearful, but atheistical and drunken.

Innocent XII. Anthony Pigatelli, a noble Neapolitan, elected, July 12 ; upon the medals that were thrown to the people was this device ; three pots, (his arms) represented full of money, and reversed, with *Nihil pro me* ('nothing for myself') which he steadily adhered to ; he would not permit his relations to come to Rome, but published a bull for abolishing nepotism, and obliged all the cardinals to subscribe it ; he called the poor his nephews, five thousand of whom he lodged



ed in the Lateran palace; he reformed the government, but found it impossible to reclaim the monks; he condemned the five propositions of Jansenius, and a book of the archbishop of Cambray; the emperor Leopold, having claimed homage for several places, which the pope held, and Lewis XIV. submitting to him, he deserted the allies, and espoused the cause of France; died, Sept. 7, 1700.

. Clement XI. John-Francis Albeni, a native of Rome, but his family, was originally from Urbino, elected, Nov. 13, 1700, being then about 50 years old; he refused the triple crown for three days, and earnestly intreated them to elect another; he at first professed a strict neutrality in the war about the succession of Spain; but being ill treated by the emperor, he declared for France, and raised an army; this brought him into great distress, and he was obliged to make very great and dishonourable concessions to the emperor, and to acknowledge his son, the archduke, king of Spain; he died, March 19, 1721.

Innocent

Innocent XIII. Michael-Angelo Conti, of one of the most ancient families in Rome, being son of Charles Conti, duke of Poli; elected, May 8, 1721; a spirited pontiff, claimed the duchies of Parma and Placentia, and protested against the emperor granting the investiture to Don Carlos, prince of Spain; he was the great patron of the Jesuits; died, 1724, aged 69.

Benedict XIII. Vincenzi-Maria Ursini, a Dominican friar, of a very illustrious Roman family, elected, July 12, 1730; exercised all the austerities of the cloister, whilst upon the papal throne, and even in his last illness, refused a bed to be brought into his chamber; he died, 1739.

Clement XII. Laurence Corsinia, a Florentine, religious and learned; he died, Dec. 18, 1740, aged 87.

Benedict XIV. Prosper Lambertini, a Bolognese, elected, Aug. 17, 1740; he died, May 4, 1758, in his 84th year, beloved for his learning, candour, and moderation.

Clement

Clement XIII. b. March 7, 1693, Charles Rezzonica, a noble Venetian, elected, July 6, 1758; embroiled himself with all the princes of the house of Bourbon, who threatened to withdraw their allegiance to the Roman see; the Jesuits were banished from France, Spain, and Portugal; he died, greatly disliked, Feb. 2, 1769, aged 76. He was haughty, vindictive, and forgot that there was a great difference between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries.

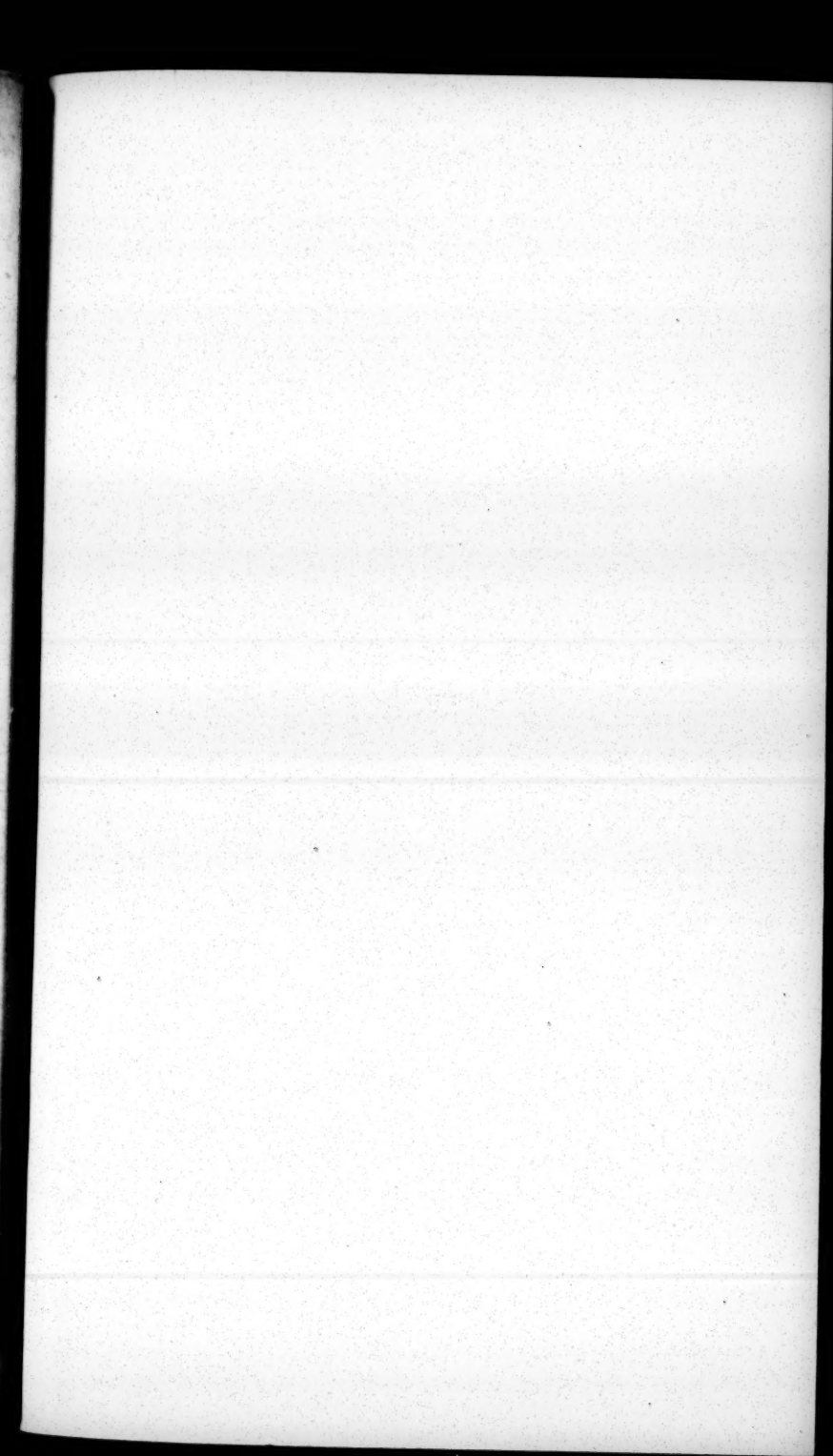
Clement XIV. Francis-Lanzenzo Ganganelli, the son of a physician of St. Archangelo, in the diocese of Rimini, elected, May 19, against his inclination; he reconciled the kings to the pontificate, and suppressed the Jesuits; a prince of uncommon genius and discretion, learned, affable, polite, and truly religious; despising the low arts of his predecessors, he made his dignity respectable by his own virtues; he died, 1774, universally beloved and lamented.

Pius VI. John-Angelo Braschi, born, Dec. 27, 1717, elected, Feb. 15, 1775; elegant  
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in his person and manner, but of moderate abilities, and employs his time in all the little frivolous ceremonies and superstitions which, as head of the Romish church, is his office to perform; and to which he is extremely attached; and it is supposed that that was the reason of his being chosen, as the bigots thought the last pope neglected them too much.



F I N I S.





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